THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 88

GERMAN PROPOSAL COLORED BY NEEDS OF HOME POLITICS

Member of German Delegation in London Says the Case Was Presented "in Unfortunate Light" and Misunderstood

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Undoubtedly Mr. Lloyd George's speech at St. James's Palace on Wednesday was a veritable bombshell to the German delegation, which gave them a surprise, almost amounting to dismay. The Germans expected that, owing to the divergencies of opinion between the French and the British on the reparations questioning, the result would have been a pronouncement quite different to that of the British Premier, as they had anticipated that their proposals, as presented by Dr. Walter Simons on Tuesday, would not have been taken as the final German maximum, but rather as a basis for further negotiations.

In an interview with a high German official, a member of the delegation, who, by reason of the present delicate situation, prefers to remain incognito, it was admitted to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Dr. Simons had a very difficult task to perform, and the net result is that he has put the German case before the Allies in what can only be termed "an unfortunate light." The excuse for this fault was to be found, he said, in the fact that Dr. Simons is not a financier, and, in presenting the German case, he undoubtedly had to take into consideration the effect it would produce on German public opinion.

Only a Basis for Discussion

"It should have been made perfectly clear at the conference that the German proposals were only intended as a basis for negotiations, and should not have been taken as final, but no doubt," he said, "it was due to French influence that the latter view was taken by the Allies, and the German case in consequence was much misrepresented. As it is, a gulf has been opened between the Allies and Germany that will prove difficult to bridge."

In reply to a question as to whether The Christian Science Monitor is not correct in supposing that the German intention was that the whole of the annuities proposed by the Allies should be discounted at 8 per cent, the delegate replied: "The German delegation had not intended that 8 per cent should have been understood to apply beyond the first two years, but, owing to the unfortunate presentation of the German case, it was made to appear as if this discount applied throughout." Eight per cent, he said, was merely used as a basis of calculation, but after the first two years the lines laid down in the Paris proposals would be followed, whereby the discount was to be reduced to 6, and finally to 5 per cent.

Continuing, the German delegate said that, broadly speaking, the German proposal was that, from the present day discounted value of £11,300,000,000, should be deducted first the amount already paid in reparations—the exact figures of which are to be determined by experts; second, the proposed foreign loan of £400,000,000; third, the liquidated German property in allied countries. The amount then remaining would be considered the total sum owing by Germany.

The Percentage Question

On calling the delegates' attention to the fact that the total annuities had been discounted by Dr. Simons at 8 per cent, and that, in making the deferred payments 5 per cent interest had been used, it was frankly stated that the German attempt to obtain a reduction in the total reparation sum, which otherwise, it is considered, would be almost impossible for Germany to pay. But, he continued, it will not be found necessary for the Allies to apply the sanctions, as Germany has every intention of fulfilling the Versailles Treaty. Otherwise, this high official stated, he would not have become a member of the German delegation.

"We must find some way to raise the sum demanded by France, either internally or by external loan, and I should propose that some temporary measure is adopted to cover the exigencies over the next five years, during which time some further arrangements could be arrived at for future payments."

In conclusion, he stated that the German delegation had come over to London to plead their case, but so far had met with little or no success, mainly owing to a misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the German viewpoint.

Unofficial Interviews

French Circles Concerned at Continued Talks With Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from itr correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—There is some excited criticism of the fact that negotiations between Germany and the Allies continue at London. They were not broken off until Monday. On the contrary, unofficial interviews have been constantly taking place. Aristide Briand, the French Premier, is blamed for participating in such conversations, but it is intimated that had he refused, he would simply have been left outside the conversations. Obviously continuation of the negotiations with the Germans, even through intermediaries, is extremely important, showing that there is not likely to be a rupture and application of the sanctions.

The Germans are consulting the British authorities about the sort of plan which will be accepted. The French are afraid that the British will, after their demonstration, agree readily to a project less satisfactory even than the Paris accord. An ambiguous phrase in the ultimatum about equivalent propositions is again recalled by the French, who find it dangerously vague. The diplomatic reconnoitering, now permitted, renders, it is said, the threat of the sanctions not altogether serious. The Allies may still be divided, particularly on the question of what is meant by equivalent. There is a possibility of returning to the Brussels basis of proportioning the payments to the prosperity of Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George at Paris was known to have been interested in the idea of raising the proposed tax of 12 per cent on German exports to 25 per cent, which would have given 70 per cent of the German payments. This method might affect British trade, but France objects that, as Germany becomes stronger, the more difficult it would be to obtain such payments.

Another compromise that is also condemned by French opinion in advance is the provisional acceptance of the Paris accord with the right to reopen the question in five years. Against such suggestions French opinion is hardening and acceptance by Mr. Briand would surely involve his fall on his return to Paris.

An Unexpected Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An unexpected meeting of the Supreme Council was held at 10 Downing Street tonight. Mr. Lloyd George, Aristide Briand, Mr. Jasper, Louis Loucheur, Mr. Theunis, Count Sforza, Lord d'Abernon and Viscount Hayashi were present.

The meeting, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, was the outcome of a conversation which Lord d'Abernon Mr. Loucheur of the French delegation, and Mr. Theunis of the Belgian delegation had with the Germans on Saturday night at the request of Dr. Walter Simons, who stated that he was anxious to see Mr. Lloyd George.

After the meeting, the party proceeded to the Chequers, where Mr. Lloyd George has been spending the week-end, and, as a result of an interview with the British Prime Minister and the information conveyed, Mr. Lloyd George decided to summon an immediate meeting of the allied chiefs. In well-informed circles it is learned that little hope is entertained of a satisfactory outcome of tomorrow's conference.

Scene in Reichstag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Last night's Reichstag meeting was, in spite of certain criticisms, levelled at Dr. Simons' handling of the German case in London, provided a manifestation of national unity and opposition to the Paris proposals. Some anxiety was entertained in government circles lest France, which is believed to be determined to occupy the Ruhr area, will insist on rejecting the new German counter-proposals tomorrow.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Simons, will propose a provisional settlement, promising yearly payments for the next few years with a total indemnity to be fixed later. He will firmly declare the Paris proposals unacceptable.

RAILWAYMEN STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

ATLANTA, Georgia — Appproximately 1500 employees of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad went on strike on Saturday in protest against a wage reduction order put into effect on March 1 by B. L. Bugg, receiver for the road, at the instruction of the United States District Court. No effort would be made to maintain train service until the company had ascertained how many employees did not go out, it was stated. Information at the general offices here said practically all shop employees went out, although comparatively few clerks complied with the strike order. The road operates from Birmingham to Atlanta and thence to Brunswick, Georgia.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR LOCAL TRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Daylight saving will be observed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and by the Central New England Railroad, and trains will start one hour earlier, beginning on March 27. This has been decided upon in view of the fact that clocks in New York City, Massachusetts, and a number of Connecticut and Rhode Island cities are to be set ahead on that date. It is announced also that the New York Central Railroad will take similar action.

WILSON POLICY IN PANAMA INDORSED

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, After Conference With President Harding, Calls for Immediate Cessation of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A few hours after taking the oath of office as Secretary of State of the United States, Charles E. Hughes dispatched on Saturday an identical note to the governments of Panama and Costa Rica calling on them for an immediate cessation of hostilities over the Coto boundary dispute that has led to armed conflict despite representations made by this government in the closing days of the Wilson régime.

Secretary Hughes sent the note after he had discussed the trouble between the two Central American republics for two hours with President Harding. Prior to going to the conference the Secretary of State had secured a full account of the situation from Norman H. Davis, former Acting Secretary of State. The note of Saturday was in accord with previous requests for a peaceful settlement made by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State.

Demand Is Imperative

The Hughes note, however, was much stronger, in that it definitely stated that the United States Government could not stand by and permit the continuation of warfare, as it was entirely possible to adjust the differences by peaceful methods, if the principals were so inclined. As the first essay of the Harding Administration in diplomacy, the strong tone of the note accorded well with Republican declarations that the United States must assume the duty before the world of preserving the peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Neither the Panaman nor the Costa Rican legations had received any further word from their respective governments last night to indicate whether or not the Hughes note had been received or what their government's reply would be.

Don J. E. Lefevre, secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Panaman Legation, stated that he had received a note from his government in reply to the Colby note of March 3. In substance, he said, his government had accepted the good offices of the United States, and the Governor of the Republic had issued orders to all Panaman forces to stop further fighting. He also added that at this time he had no further statement to make. Dr. Octavio Beeche, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Costa Rican Government also stated that he had received word from his government in reply to the Colby note of March 3, which, however, is described as being unsatisfactory.

American Interests Imperiled

The action of this government in informing the two Central American countries that hostilities must cease at once is based on its right under the terms of its treaty with Panama to protect the Panama Canal Zone and American interests within the zone. There are also American interests and American citizens in the territory where the most recently reported fighting between the Panaman and Costa Rican troops has been going on, it is pointed out. This American property includes extensive plantations of the United Fruit Company, on which there are said to be valuable properties.

American warships have been ordered to both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, with instructions to give protection to Americans and property in case the local authorities are not able to handle the situation. The U. S. S. Sacramento is now proceeding to Almirante on the Atlantic side, under instructions sent by Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the State Department. Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, in command of the special service squadron in Central American waters, has been instructed, in the event the constituted authorities are not able to protect Americans and American property, to send such further forces as he may see fit.

Vessels from this special service squadron, it is said, will also be started at once for the Coto River region, which has been the scene of the hostilities between the two countries on the Pacific side.

The action of the United States in ordering the American warships to the seat of the present disturbances was taken before the new adminstration took hold of affairs here.

Panama's Case Stated

Mr. Lefevre and Dr. Cicardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, who is now in this city, called at the State Department again on Saturday and conferred with officials there in regard to the situation. They had previously presented a memorandum to the department in which was set forth the claims which Panama makes and the position she takes on the boundary questions.

According to the legation and advices which it has received from its government, Costa Rican forces have invaded territory which indisputably belongs to Panama, and to which Costa Rica could lay no claim on any pretext, either under the boundary award of President Loubet of France, or the later decision of Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Latest advances of the Costa Rican forces, according to advices received here, have been toward Almirante and Bocas del Toro, in the province of the latter name on the Atlantic side, in territory which it is stated belongs indisputably to Panama. This government's rights and interests in the Canal Zone being jeopardized by the armed conflict between Panama and Costa Rica, it was decided that the time had come to call a halt before the situation became more serious."

MASTER BUILDERS HELP GOVERNMENT

British Building Employers Will Work Government Dilution of Labor Scheme — Clash With Unions Is Thought Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — Unemployment in the United Kingdom continues to increase with diminishing acceleration, the curve showing only a slight tendency to rise. Latest figures, which are for the week ending February 25, show a total of 1,223,000 registered unemployed, while short time claimants number 730,000.

The building employers have practically decided to carry out the government plan for finding employment for former service men, and there are indications that this action may result in a clash with the trade unions.

Stephen Easton, a prominent building trade employer, has foreshadowed a national lockout if the operatives attempt to victimize any individual employer who cooperates in the government dilution scheme. Master builders have been asked by the government to undertake to employ a certain proportion of non-union former service men on each job, and Mr. Easton says that if a lockout takes place because of the opposition of the operatives' unions, the employers will have behind them all the resources of the government press and public opinion.

A ballot of employers on the question of accepting the government scheme is to be taken next week. The building operatives say that they are willing to train some thousands of unemployed former service laborers in their allied trades, like painting and plastering, and they contend that this is all the industry will stand.

INDIVIDUAL ROADS PLAN WAGE CUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Each of the 101 companies represented in the Association of Railway Executives is now free to reduce wages in its own way and time, subject only to the Esch-Cummins Act, and a number of roads in the eastern states have already called conferences with a view to cutting the pay of unskilled workers.

Until last Friday these roads had a labor committee, which was then abolished on the ground that its continuance would be an invitation to seek a national and uniform settlement of labor matters. The roads' determination that these should be settled between each carrier and its own employees, in opposition to Labor's demand for a national arrangement, is well known.

The roads estimate that by handling these questions individually rather than by national agreements at least $300,000,000 can be saved, which is one-fifth of the estimated gross increase in earnings made possible by the last increase in rates. The roads hope to make other savings in operating costs and as net earnings increase they believe rates will decrease under the Esch-Cummins provision limiting rates to a point that will enable the roads to earn 6 per cent on their investments.

The first of the Eastern road conferences on lower wages for the unskilled will be held by the New York Central tomorrow, and it is expected that opposition by the men will bring the matter before the Railway Labor Board.

MEMBERS OF CABINET PRESENTED TO SHAH

London Times News Service

TEHERAN, Persia (March 1)—The following members of the new Cabinet were presented to the Shah today:

Prime Minister, the Seyyid Zia-ed-Din.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mudir-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Finance, Eissa Khan.

Minister of Public Works, Movagher-ed-Dowleh.

Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Mushir Muazzam.

Minister of War—Masul Khan.

Minister of Public Health—Muadebed Dowleh.

Minister of Education—Mayer-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Justice (Acting)—Mansur-es-Saltaneh.

Minister of Interior (Acting)—Aalul-Mulk

MR. DENBY COMES OUT FOR BIG NAVY

United States Sea Force Should Be as Large as Any, He Says —Mr. Weeks Warns Against Compelling Naval Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy League, which has remained quiescent for some time, owing to lack of cordial relations between it and the retiring head of the Navy Department, has become active again. Prominent men in the new Administration who could be counted on to help restore friendly relations between the league and the Navy Department were entertained at a banquet given by the league at the New Willard Hotel on Saturday evening.

Edwin Denby, who had that day been sworn in as Secretary of the Navy, and who has for years been a member of the league, was one of the speakers. There was no doubt of his enthusiasm for the United States Navy. The navy secretaryship was the post above all others in the gift of the President that he would have chosen to have, he asserted.

"I love the navy," he declared. "I believe in making it a fighting navy, big enough to meet every contingency. I have never known a time when the navy was not ready to fight, but I have known times when it was not fit to fight. We must equip it and keep it fit to fight. I want a big navy and I hope we shall conclude our present building program. Our navy should be as large as that of any other nation in the world."

Proposing so large a navy, Mr. Denby declared that he did not have in view aggression against any nations.

Coast Line Defense

"We have long coast lines to defend," he explained. "We have great national interests. Such a navy would not be aimed at anybody. It would be like insurance. War between the United States and Great Britain would be a terrible calamity. May God forbid. Such a thought is utterly incredible."

His attitude toward the Navy League was indicated in the following statement:

"The Navy Department and the Navy League will cooperate, each respecting the functions of the other, and with the understanding at all times that as to the navy personnel the department always must be paramount."

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, who might have had the navy portfolio if he had desired it, and who placed the name of Mr. Denby before President Harding for consideration, said that the best service he had ever rendered the navy had been in helping to get Mr. Denby appointed Secretary.

"When he completes his term, you will say that he has been one of the very best secretaries of this important branch of the government," he asserted.

Mr. Weeks besought the Navy League to counsel the nation to be patient while the new Administration is setting itself to the performance of its difficult tasks.

Plea for a Chance

"Let me plead with you," he said, "as one who must bear the burden of criticism, which will come, to try to keep the people from unnecessary and unreasonable criticism. It is futile to think that because new men are at the helm of the government conditions will be righted at once. It can't be done this way. We must be given a chance."

Secretary Weeks did not go quite so far as the enthusiastic new head of the navy in regard to its size. After stating that "we want a navy large enough to compete successfully with any other navy," he said:

"It must be prepared to fight and we must keep organized, but we should not build a navy so overwhelmingly large as to compel other nations to keep up to a degree beyond their resources. We, the richest country in the world, should not set such a pace."

DELICATE POINT IN THE RUSSIAN ISSUE

Action Which Might Be Construed as British Propaganda Against Bolsheviki May Modify Demands in Trade Pact

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Further negotiations are to open between the Russian trade delegation and Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, with regard to the trade agreement with Russia, for Leonid Krassin, the Russian delegate, returned to London on Friday night. The draft of the agreement which was taken to Moscow by Mr. Krassin has been considered by the Soviet Government and certain changes are desired, both in the preamble and the text.

The desire of the British Government that Moscow should refrain from propaganda in British territory, whether official or otherwise, may have to be modified somewhat, in view of disclosures in the House of Commons this week. Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, in reply to a question regarding the matter of the government aiding anti-Bolshevist propaganda, said that it was one which he had no knowledge of until a few days before. In Russia, no newspapers are allowed except the official organ of the Soviet Government, which give wholly false and misleading accounts of affairs and opinions in this and other foreign countries, he said.

Some (White) Russians in this country were anxious to supply their fellow countrymen with true statements of facts, and the only way they could do this was by printing in England and circulating in Russia an imitation of the official "Pravda," the only paper allowed by the Soviet Government to circulate to the public.

They communicated on this matter with the Director of Intelligence and he assisted them to the extent of arranging for the removal of the English printer's name from the news sheets, and for their being forwarded to an address in one of the border states. "This was all that he did. I think his action was indiscreet and, had he referred to me, I would not have sanctioned it, but it should be clearly understood that the paper was not propagandist, except in so far as the statement of true facts is propaganda, that there was no collaboration by the police in this production, and that no public money was expended," stated Mr. Shortt. The Daily Herald alleges that the printer's name was "chopped off with the government guillotine at Scotland Yard."

LABOR VICTORY AT KIRKCALDY ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

KIRKCALDY, Scotland (Sunday)—Labor gained a victory in the poll here which offset the defeat at East Woolwich. The result of the voting was announced yesterday:

Tom Kennedy, Labor	11,674
Sir Robert Lockhard, Coalition Liberal	10,199
Labor majority	1,475

At the general election of 1918, Sir Henry Dalziel, Coalition Liberal, was returned unopposed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR MARCH 7, 1921

Art.....Page 12
The New Wing
War's Influence on Art in Germany
New York Independent Salon
Townshend Exhibition
An Irish Artist

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Financial Status of Lithuania
Canadian Grain Export Declines
Inaugural Leaves the Market Quiet
Australian Mine Condition Review
Business Survey by Federal Board
Cotton Authority Discusses Prices

Editorials.....Page 14
The Reparations Mystery
Rebates and Obsolescent Distilleries
Armenia
Tapestry Triumphant
Editorial Notes

General News—
German Proposal Colored by Needs of Home Politics 1
How Henry Ford Rode Out Storm Without a Loan 1
Delicate Point in the Russian Issue.. 1
Wilson Policy in Panama Indorsed... 1
Mr. Denby Comes Out for Big Navy. 1
Reports of Rising in Russia Persist... 2
Effect of German Reply in Britain... 2
Colombian Treaty to Be Ratified..... 2
German Indemnity as Seen in Britain 2
New Officials Set at Once to Work... 4
Foreign Affairs Issues Loom Big..... 4
France's Concern at Harding Speech. 5
British Views on Harding Address.... 5
Happy Future Seen for Zionist Jews.. 6
Socialists' Brief Taste of Power..... 6
No Betterment in Syndicalist Spain.. 6
India Finds Itself in Perverse Mood.. 6
Paris Masonry's Coming-of-Age..... 7
Women Tackling Housing Difficulty.. 7
Important Step in Universal Peace... 7
Period of Great Prosperity Seen..... 7
Canada's Railway System Inquiry.... 7

Illustrations—
Henry Ford 2
The Pilot 3
Making Friends 3
Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge 4
Inauguration Scene, Washington..... 5
Coasting 8
"A Wife," by Hogarth..... 12
Salem Doorway, by Felicie Waldo Howell 13

Labor—
Master Builders Help Government.... 1
New York Printers Losing Business.. 5

Special Articles—
Great Nature 3
The Diploma Gallery..... 3
Dropping the Pilot..... 3
Low Eaves in Winter..... 3

Sporting.....Page 10
Cup Ties Again Feature Games
Scotland Is Easily Beaten by Ireland
Wales Hockey Team Defeated
Overtime Game Is Won by St. Patricks
Drake Quintet Beats Washington

The Children's Page.....Page 8

The Home Forum.....Page 13
The Everpresent Healing Power
Uncle Bennet

HOW HENRY FORD RODE OUT STORM WITHOUT A LOAN

The Truth About the Campaign Against Him, His Emergence From Background to Rescue of His Business, and His Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Michigan — Sooner or later in the development of every great industrial enterprise there arrives a moment when success threatens to overwhelm the founder. The danger shows itself in various phases. It comes sometimes because the enterprise has grown so much bigger than the man, sometimes because other great interests have decided that the moment has come to assimilate it, and sometimes because it has passed out of the control of the individual owing to the very vastness of its undertakings. Such a moment came comparatively recently to the great motor business of Henry Ford. For weeks past the papers have been full of rumors, generally hopelessly contradictory, of the direction that affairs were taking. Nothing was too absurd or too malicious for publication. Some papers obtained interviews on the subject, with the only effect that their readers were left about as wise as before, or rather more befogged. It might be said, without any exaggeration, that about the only thing which did not get into the papers with respect to Mr. Ford's affairs was the truth. And the truth the whole time was so simple that the discovery of it never would have justified sensational headlines. Like all really successful men, Mr. Ford has more than one side to his character. He may be regarded from the viewpoint of pure business, from the viewpoint of an inventor, or from the viewpoint of a prophet. At the bottom, however, there is a simplicity of character and a direct honesty of purpose, which link together every aspect of the man's character, so that instead of offering contradictions they blend into one harmonious whole. Whatever Mr. Ford's undertakings may be, his outlook, in other words, is always the same. Whether the onlooker shall agree with him or disagree is quite immaterial. The inspiring intent is invariably the wish to bring a great enterprise to a successful conclusion in the interests of humanity.

The Business Man

In the Ford motor works, turning out cars, tractors, and whatever else he may set his hand to, Mr. Ford is seen as a business man. It would be sheer waste of time today to describe in any way what he has effected through the great plant that bears his name. Every phase of the industry has been considered hundreds of times. The interest of the moment centers upon the rumors, contradictions, and assertions of the past month or two. No reader of the papers, during these months, can fail to have grasped the fact that an attack was being made upon Mr. Ford which was not the less systematic because it was so indefinable. Nothing definite perhaps was said as to the stability of the company, but accumulations of reports as to the retirement of heads of departments, as to loans sought and refused, and as to the overloading of stock, followed each other in such close succession as to give the impression that all was not well in Detroit. The retiring heads of departments were reported as taking their departure with the phrase, "We could an if we would," upon their lips, whilst gentlemen in Wall Street were reported as murmuring enigmatically, "An if we list to speak." And all the time Mr. Ford went on with his business, taking no notice of the rumors, and in spite of all the insinuations nothing at all happened. The simple fact, of course, was that Mr. Ford was proving himself the marvelous business man that he is, and was not troubling himself with explanations which the inventors of the rumors were probably not very intent upon hearing. What had really happened was that he had, at an earlier period, taken his hand off his works, and stood back in the shadow, as it were, to watch the proceedings of his son and his assistants when left to themselves. What followed was intensely interesting. First there was a period, for which conditions and not persons were responsible, of tremendous success. These are the times which show what men are made of; and certain of Mr. Ford's assistants appear to have thought that they and not he had made the great industry. But the days of plenty were followed by the lean days, with the result that the controllers of the firm came to the conclusion that the way to meet their difficulties was to go full steam ahead, and ride out the storm. With such an end in view, inquiries began to be made in Wall Street as to the terms on which colossal loans might be obtained. Had this policy been carried out, the ship would have been headed straight for the rocks. Sooner or later the conditions which overwhelmed General Motors would have overwhelmed Ford's company, and the great business would have passed into the last hands Mr. Ford desired, those of big business.

Mr. Ford's Intervention

It was at this moment that Mr. Ford intervened. The resignations of those who had imagined this was the way to conduct his business were accepted. The gentlemen who had con-

vinced themselves, and tried to convince the world, that they and not Henry Ford have been the makers of the great industry discovered their mistake. Mr. Ford had suddenly emerged from the shadow, and was found to be directing the business for himself. The whole policy upon which they had been engaged, Mr. Ford told these people, was a mistaken one. What was necessary was not the piling up of inventories as the business slackened down, but a determined retrenchment and curtailment of expenses, and a cancellation of orders wherever possible. But Mr. Ford did not stop there. Every one whose usefulness in the business had ceased to be was retired; all the finished product possible was disposed of; the factories were shut down, and the announcement made that prices were too high and that he was going to prove that he had the courage of his convictions by cutting those of his own cars.

Of course there was a tremendous commotion. The motor industry literally bubbled with criticism, whilst Wall Street talked of visionaries, and of their inability to grasp the fundamentals of a situation, and so stem the tide. Then the newspapers made their effort. They drew attention to the enormous handicap Mr. Ford would be faced with deprived of the services of all his lieutenants, and in saying this managed to convey the idea that the lieutenants were really the captain. Some of them went even further than this, and announced that the owner of the business had collapsed physically and was a mental wreck. It is difficult to believe that all these things happened by accident. It is difficult not to be suspicious that a trap had been set for the bird, but that the bird had been too astute for the bird-catchers. Now that time enough has elapsed, it has become quite evident that it was Mr. Ford who had read the signs of the times, and not his critics; and that it was Mr. Ford who had grasped the fundamentals and not those who had foretold disaster for him. When, in due time, the works began to reopen, they were probably the most healthy in the country. The drones had gone, the inventories had assumed manageable proportions, and the great machine was seen slowly getting up steam again to reach a greater velocity of success than ever before. Mr. Ford's policy is undoubtedly to increase production as the sales demand. In January these sales amounted to 57,000 cars; in February there was a greater sale in a shorter month. Thus the business has ridden out the storm, and ridden it out without borrowing a single dollar. There is, indeed, not the slightest doubt that Mr. Ford would rather sacrifice the whole business than go to Wall Street to keep it going.

The Inventor

But Mr. Ford is looking ahead, looking much further ahead than his detractors. In the experimental department of his factory at Dearborn, where he spends a large portion of his time, is the model of a new tractor built two years ahead of the willingness of the purchasers to consider it. This tractor is so light that the ordinary farm binders are too heavy for it. That the lightness is justified, and that the whole idea is as sound from the economic point of view as from the engineering one, Mr. Ford has no doubt. But the people who build binders will build binders as they have been built for years, and Mr. Ford waits patiently for them to grow up with the times. He will not build a binder himself because he is opposed to monopoly. He does not want to draw a dozen businesses into his own business, and so to form a colossal trust. He wishes his success to be shared by those who have always made binders, and so he builds his tractor, and awaits for the inspiration to reach them. Another invention on which he is working is a water turbine to be used in the village industries in which he is particularly interested. The Ford car of the future will, he insists, be half the weight of, and much more durable than, the car of today, and also cheaper. Then again he is experimenting in connection with the extract of benzol from coal. Out of a thousand tons of coal he can now get 3000 gallons of benzol, without in any way impairing the use of the coal for his own blast furnaces. And from this 3000 gallons of benzol more motive power can be obtained than from 3000 tons of coal under boilers. It is when Mr. Ford enters his experimental room that his likeness to his great friend Thomas Edison becomes most apparent. Both men have the same breadth of vision, both love to live in their factories, and both are interested continuously, in breaking the cut and dried limitations which meet their every proposal with the deadening statement that it has never yet been done. The fact is that Mr. Ford's experimental factory is the dread of the motor world. They never know at what moment there will not issue from it some new development of the industry so radical and so practical in character as to financially overturn the existing industry.

The Prophet

But Mr. Ford is looking much further ahead than any of these things. The way, he once told the builders of the Lincoln Highway, when they applied to him for financial assistance, to really help them was to bring down the cost of motors, with the result that the necessity for roads should become apparent to the whole population. And to put his theories into practice, instead of permitting them to evaporate in words, is the reason why he has bought the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, and is intent upon making his industry self-supporting. This little railway runs to the Ohio River, and the possession of it will enable him to open up a deep-sea inlet and outlet for the industries he proposes to establish all along it. So far from the river being played out as a freight carrier, he sees it far more powerful than the railroad. The ordinary freight car travels no more than 20 to 30 miles a day, but the same freight car is capable of traveling 100 to 150 miles a day by water. With these ideals before him, Mr. Ford is setting to work to develop his village industries along his railroad with the help of the water power which will be available. By thus going back a century or more to the days before the town had crowded humanity into confined spaces, and begun to drain the life from the countryside, he hopes to do something to establish the happier working conditions of the past, and to enable the man who works in the village industry to be something of a gardener and a farmer in a little way.

Purchase of Newspaper

The fact is that Mr. Ford is strongly of the opinion that the concentration of energy has run its course. The steel corporations are all feeling the effects of their own success. With sufficient steel above ground for use during the next two or three years, it is becoming a necessity to find a means for its use, and hence all the feverish efforts for the building of skyscrapers, the relaying of railroad tracks, and above all the making of big guns. So far from his purchase of the railroad having been in contradiction to his theory of monopolization, he is using it purely as an adjunct to his existing works and to the village industries he proposes to establish. It will be a connecting link of all these undertakings and so economically sound was the purchase that there was sufficient scrap upon it, when it was taken over, to practically pay the sum demanded for it. As a matter of fact, it was also a work of insurance, for Mr. Ford had found it necessary to protect himself against the exorbitant rates demanded by the railroads which have succeeded in freeing themselves from river competition. In just the same way the River Rouge Steel Plant was developed as an insurance against the demands of the steel corporations. Today, owing to the possession of this, there is nothing he has to buy directly from any of these corporations. But Mr. Ford has some other ideas which he had not yet attempted to reduce to practice, and amongst these is the question of fuel for motors, which he believes can be produced out of the alcohol obtainable from straw, cornstalks, and other waste from farms.

To help in finding a voice for these and other ideas, he bought The Dearborn Independent. It was in the days when he sent the Peace Ship to Europe that he first convinced himself of the financial part played by the Jews in bringing about the great war. Thus he began in The Dearborn Independent his campaign against the Jew money interests, not, as he insists, because they were Jewish, but because the network of their organization, in his opinion, constitutes a far greater danger to the world than ever did the propaganda of the Kaiser for the propagation of the German kultur. But far beyond all these things, Mr. Ford sees the final struggle of humanity against its own materiality. Humanity in his opinion is weighted down with this materiality, so weighted down that it has become conscious of it, and is striving to free itself from it. In his opinion the age of invention is succeeding the age of matter, with the result that humanity will begin to free itself from industrialism and commercialism as it comes to a larger understanding of Truth.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph (c) Paul Thompson, New York

Henry Ford

SAN DIEGO'S NORMAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—A special item of $34,500 will be allowed the San Diego state normal school for expenditure during the next two years, if the recommendations of the State Budget Board, now before the Legislature, are accepted, according to E. L. Hardy, president of the local normal school. The school also will be advanced to the standing of a normal college if another bill now being considered is passed.

EFFECT OF GERMAN REPLY IN BRITAIN

Country Stands Firm Behind Premier and Shows Same Determination as in 1914 Not to Be Misled by Pretenses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Everything in the past week has been overshadowed by the meeting of Mr. Lloyd George with the Germans. It is essential to an understanding of the British political situation to grasp the fact that unmistakable evidences of German duplicity unite the nation behind the government, as nothing else can do. The temper of August, 1914, has been revived. There is at least the same determination not to be humbugged by German pretenses, and although there is nothing of solemnity or of a crisis in the mood, it is very resolute.

Great Britain stands behind the Prime Minister's accusatory harangue of the German delegates, and domestic differences are of minor importance. This does not imply that domestic differences are to be disregarded—far from it—but the presence of the Germans and their preposterous offer accounted for the defeat of J. Ramsay Macdonald in Woolwich. Labor was confident of the election of this able debater. He polled every vote his agent expected him to poll, but the cry of "make Germany pay" was just sufficient to bring in the non-political voter against him and to turn the scale.

A "Bread and Butter Campaign"

Labor had recompense in Dudley the next day for its Woolwich loss. The new Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, standing for reelection on his appointment, used the German situation for all it was worth. On the eve of the poll, an Independent paper in Wolverhampton came down from the fence on his side. "Boscawen says 'make Germany pay,'" it proclaimed. But here other influences prevailed to turn the election against the government by a narrow majority.

Those other influences were partly due to Lord Beaverbrook, formerly Max Aitken of Canada, whose London newspaper, The Daily Express, conducted a "bread and butter campaign" against Sir Arthur owing to his refusal to keep an alleged British pledge to Canada, and to consent to the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian stock cattle. The fact that Lord Beaverbrook is an intimate friend of Mr. Bonar Law and that it was at his house that Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George met to arrange for the overthrow of the Asquith Government in 1916 lends piquancy to this situation.

Irish Situation Black

The Coalition ranks are threatened by disruption on other grounds and Mr. Bonar Law addresses his Unionist followers privately on Monday at the Constitutional Club in order to keep them united adherents of Mr. Lloyd George's premiership. Many Tories are saying "why should we, by far the strongest party in the House of Commons, sit here and allow Socialist legislation to be passed?" Mr. Bonar Law will appeal to them and is expected to succeed.

Sir Hamar Greenwood cleared himself adroitly of the danger which threatened his continuance as Irish Chief Secretary by reason of the alleged condoning of looting by cadets. He had a debating triumph in the House by his insistence on discipline being enforced in the auxiliary ranks. Yet the Irish situation remains black, and although no admission of the government's complicity in the reprisals policy was extracted by Oswald Mosley's direct questions to Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier parried these questions in a significant fashion. The cabinet may or may not have sanctioned reprisals, but British public opinion remains uncomfortable. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, who is championing an understanding with Sinn Fein, will renew his attempts on Monday.

His proposal is that as only four or five Sinn Fein M. P's, who are suspected of crime, stand between the government and the holding of negotiations with Sinn Fein, the latter should be asked to appoint a delegation of their number to confer with government representatives and obviate the difficulty in the way of Sinn Fein M. P's holding a united conference for this purpose.

The Coalition Government will lose the services of Sir Eric Geddins, Minister of Transport, who has announced that he is retiring at the end of August next, when railway control comes to an end.

COLOMBIAN TREATY TO BE RATIFIED

Early Action by the United States Senate Is Forecast—Republican Leaders Said to Have Changed Their Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, has called a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, for today. This committee will have, among its other important duties, the consideration of various treaties, most of which have been long pending and several of which are reasonably sure of speedy action. Others are of slight importance and will probably remain on the shelves where they have reposed.

There is a vacancy on this committee for which several Republican senators are candidates, notably Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota, and Medill McCormick of Illinois. The committee is one of the most important in the Senate, and membership on it is a coveted honor. President Harding was a member when he was in the Senate, and so was Albert B. Fall, who has been made Secretary of the Interior.

Attitude Changed

The treaty upon which action will probably be taken first is that with Colombia, and ratification is expected at an early date. It provides for the payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia, which it is generally held is long overdue, although the Republican leaders were formerly bitterly opposed to it, President Roosevelt himself having termed it "international blackmail." Mr. Lodge, too, would have none of the treaty, but changed conditions have brought changed opinions, and the Republicans for several reasons are willing to sponsor the treaty. One reason probably will be found in the oil question, another in the effect upon other Latin countries, especially if the United States should have trouble with Mexico, and a third is that it is generally recognized that public sentiment favors it.

It has been reported recently that the Colombians are no longer so insistent upon the treaty as they were when the United States was reluctant to enter upon it. They want an apology from the United States more than the money, it is asserted now. The prospects are, however, that when the United States has acted, the treaty will be accepted and the money paid over.

French Treaty Hung Up

Among the treaties buried in masses of documents in the Foreign Relations Committee rooms is a treaty of alliance between the United States and France for protection of the latter against attack by Germany. It has been long in the committee files, and is likely to remain there, it is said. The present administration's objection to foreign alliances settles its chances, according to the view here.

The treaty with Great Britain relating to the Canadian-American salmon fisheries is likely to be brought up soon for consideration, and there is another treaty pending with Great Britain providing for the extradition of Americans charged with wife-desertion from Canada. Other treaties in the hands of the committee are those with Guatemala, Paraguay, Panama and Haiti, relating to gold clearance funds; a commercial travelers' treaty with Argentina; a treaty with China confirming an import duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on American goods; renewal of the treaty of commerce and navagation of 1837 with Greece, and a treaty of amity and commerce with Siam.

ALABAMA EDUCATION NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Alabama — Spright E. Dowell was recently made president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama. Aside from the inauguration ceremonies, interest centered in the address by Mr. Dowell, in which he said that the institution needed $2,000,000 to take care of the growth which could be a part of the school today if the facilities were at hand. He urged the people of the State to make this appropriation to raise the standard of education in Alabama.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place. W. H. Eaves, S. S. & Tourist Agency, 10 Congress St., Boston

GERMAN INDEMNITY AS SEEN IN BRITAIN

So Long as No Reparations Are Entered in Budget as Assets but British Liabilities Are Included People Are Satisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British public opinion on the subject of reparations is very freely misrepresented. A large section of the press, representative enough of the average man on other questions, attempts in questions relating to the Peace Treaty to guide rather than to interpret public opinion. And anyone who lives in England, travels in railway trains, and observes his neighbor in the street or in a restaurant, knows very well that public opinion in Great Britain is a stolid, obstinate, instinctive thing, not easily led and not much influenced by argument.

The reparations agreement made in Paris at the end of January was hailed in some quarters as a great event. The man in the streets of London thought differently and said nothing; the man in the City of London said nothing and laughed. No provision is made in the British budget for the receipt of any payment from Germany, and it is doubtful whether public opinion would allow any such entry to be made on the credit side, though it insists on a debit item for necessary repayments of war debt to America.

Payment of Pre-War Debts

A bill expected to be introduced in Parliament to limit the dumping of German exports in Great Britain at cut-throat prices. There will be many objections to this measure, but it is safe to say that none of these objections will be based on the argument that Germany can only pay reparations by selling goods and that to limit her sales is to limit the payments which England expects to realize on account of the indemnity. In fact, British public opinion does not reckon with an indemnity. It demands the payment of pre-war German indebtedness to British nationals, and it is apt to complain if these payments are not made fairly promptly.

But it has no extraordinary budget which can only balance when Germany pays, and it is therefore a comparatively disinterested spectator at international conferences on the subject. When a French deputy remarks in the Chamber, as happened recently, that if reparation bonds were not negotiable in America the new agreement would be robbed of all its virtue, British public opinion concludes that it was a little ingenuous to make an agreement in the absence of at least two of the contracting parties. And when it is a question of export taxes, the man in the street in London has a long experience and tradition behind him which leads him to certain very definite conclusions.

People Indifferent

About the Paris arrangement the average Englishman has formed a number of opinions not recorded in the public press, or, at least, not emphasized, out of deference to our allies. He is not excited at all about the restoration of a united front; not because he is indifferent to international harmony, but because his sentiments toward our good friends the French have never been in the least disturbed, in spite of the "rifts in the lute" continually reported by observant journalists.

Next, he sees quite clearly that the proposals now put forward are altogether different from the conditions laid down in the Peace Treaty. This puzzles him, because he has often observed that the French set some store by the preservation of the Versailles Treaty. But he accepts it as a fact, and is encouraged to do so by Mr. Tardieu, who clamors bitterly for the Treaty, the whole Treaty and nothing but the Treaty, and apparently has no doubt in his own mind that he has not got it.

Finally, having observed that the Treaty is to be superseded by a new agreement, the normal Englishman concludes that the new agreement will have to be signed. He is not in the habit of making alterations above some one else's signature, and he therefore decides that he had better wait and see what the Germans have to say about it.

Germans Not Silent

The Germans have had a good deal to say about it already, without coming to London. They have been more than usually violent and abusive. The normal Englishman would discount all that if it were not for the fact that America has had something to say about it, too. America is reported as criticizing the suggested tax on German exports; and export taxes are a familiar subject to the normal Englishman, whose mental constitution has even now not quite recovered from the shock of the free trade controversy a generation ago. The result is, that instead of contenting himself with his three general conclusions and a policy of watchful waiting, the Englishman finds himself driven, somewhat against his will, to examine the terms of this new economic agreement reached at Paris.

Here he finds himself at once at some disadvantage. The terms of the agreement are not available. At least they are not available to an Englishman. The original notes which contain them have been published in the German press but not in Great Britain. Still, they are currently reported to involve the payment of increasing annuities for 42 years and the levying of this famous German export tax of 12½ per cent.

Annuities Valued

The first thing to do is to capitalize the annuities in order to arrive at some conception of their present value. The period of annual payments has been lengthened and an Englishman knows very well that the value of money 42 years hence bears only a very remote relation to the value of money now. The capitalized annuities work out to a present value of something over £4,000,000,000, in fact to almost exactly £20,000,000,000. The figure spoken about at the general election in 1918 was $24,000,000,000, or six times as much. The figure reached by compromise at Paris in 1919 was about £10,000,000,000, two and a half times as much.

The Germans themselves proposed to pay £5,000,000,000, but then that was a disingenuous proposal and coupled with a lot of absurd conditions. Since £1,000,000,000 are due to have been paid under the Treaty by May 1, 1921 (and the Germans claim that they have already overpaid it), the total now proposed would be the same as their own total. So far as the annuities are concerned, the Paris Conference would seem to have fixed on an amount which is closer to Mr. Keynes' estimate of possibilities than to the Treaty figure.

Little Grounds for Complaint

The average Englishman concludes that considerable progress has been made, and that probably the conference moved as far along the road to sanity as was compatible with the susceptibilities of French public opinion at the moment. The average Englishman concludes that there is not much ground for complaining about the annuities, so long as they are not written as an asset in the budget.

But the export tax. Mr. Lloyd George has made it quite plain to every one that Germany must pay in goods or gold or services. There is not any gold to speak of, and the French dislike having Germans in the devastated areas. That leaves goods. The commercial secretary at the British Embassy in Berlin reported, before the Paris Conference ever took place, that "it cannot be emphasized often enough that successful export is one of the most effective means of raising Germany up again and that, therefore, she will and must concentrate a large part of her energies on achieving this end."

A Serious Obstacle

The same report, speaking of the cellulose industry in Germany, stated that there is a "particularly brisk demand." But the complaint is made that the "export duty is forming a serious obstacle to the development of the German textile trade abroad." In speaking of engineering products the British Commercial Secretary says that "the export tax, which ranged from 6 per cent to 10 per cent, at one time threatened to obliterate export business, and after many protests from the industry, was reduced, and business increased accordingly." The maximum tax is now 3 per cent.

The conclusion is inevitable that export taxes can only be imposed at the expense of reducing the amount of goods which Germany sends abroad, and consequently the amount of reparation she can pay. This conclusion is fortified and confirmed by a much more intricate argument which Mr. Keynes published in The Manchester Guardian on the last day in January and which led the average Englishman to suspect that nothing much more will be heard of export taxes in relation to the German indemnity. So that, after all, the case was not worth looking into, and in future the man in the street will be still less inclined to pay much attention to reparations "settlements."

NEW YORK LIMIT ON AVIATORS

NEW YORK, New York—Stunt-flying over New York City and operating of aeroplanes at altitudes of less than 2000 feet became illegal Saturday under the provisions of a city ordinance. Violators are punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both.

MR. HENNING SUCCEEDS MR. POST

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edward J. Henning of San Diego, California, on Saturday was appointed assistant Secretary of Labor. He will take the place vacated by Louis Post.

WALL PAPER
PAINT
WE TELL YOU WHAT FOR
HOW TO PUT IT ON
Samples and Prices on Request
UHL BROS.
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND
SEATTLE PORTLAND
LOS ANGELES

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money
Interest Begins Mar. 10
Last Dividend 4½%
NOTE CAREFULLY
The regulations under which this mutual savings bank is conducted put "safety of principal" above all other considerations.
The "HOME" is a SAFE bank for your savings.
Total Assets Over $35,000,000
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL
Send for Folder "Thrift Thoughts."
HOME SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1869
75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

REPORTS OF RISING IN RUSSIA PERSIST

Despite Contradictions, Advices Continue to Give Details of Rebellion in the Big Cities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Insistent rumors of revolutions having taken place in Moscow and Petrograd have been received here, but Leonid Krassin, the Russian trade delegate, who it is true has taken his time in returning from Moscow, having stopped for some days at Berlin, states that he knows of no such happenings, and, in his view, the overthrow of the Soviet Government was more distant than some people imagined, and apparently hoped.

Latest advices from Russia, received through Copenhagen, state that risings against the Soviet Government are still ocurring, that General Semenoff is back at the head of between 20,000 and 25,000 Cossacks in Siberia, and there has been a sharp devision of opinion between Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotzky on the trade union question. Mr. Trozky being desirous that trade unions should be government institutions, while Mr. Lenine wants them independent of the government.

G. S. Zinovieff, president of the Third International, and Mr. Kalinine, president of the Central Executive Council of Petrograd, are said to have fallen into the hands of rebels, and one report goes so far as to say that Mr. Lenine is virtually a prisoner in the Kremlin. These accounts are alternated with forecasts of a great spring offensive by the Soviet army against Poland and Rumania, but, as no confirmation is available, they should all be taken with reserve. Moscow wireless admits a rising in Kronstadt, but makes light of it.

Significant Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—News of a revolt in Russia against Soviet rule has been reaching Paris for several days, but has been treated with skepticism justified by the recollection of the innumerable unfounded stories launched concerning Russia. But telegrams are reaching Paris from all sources which make the alleged insurrection more and more unlike previous inventions.

Communications between Russia and Rumania have been suspended in consequence of a rising against the Soviet Government at Odessa. The uprising, it is said, has spread from Petrograd, where a state of siege has been declared, to many other towns, including the port of Kronstadt. One message even represents Moscow as in the hands of the counter-revolutionaries. The commander of the Baltic fleet, besides Mr. Zinovieff and Mr. Kalenine, are reported to be prisoners. Naturally such messages should be received with great reserve, but the persistence of the reports makes it impossible to ignore them.

IMMIGRATION BILL TO BE TAKEN UP EARLY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The immigration restriction bill which was "pocket" vetoed by President Woodrow Wilson will be one of the first measures introduced at the coming special session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress, according to congressional leaders. It is the plan to send it to President Harding with the least possible delay, as proponents regard its early enactment as necessary to keep out undesirable immigrants from southern Europe.

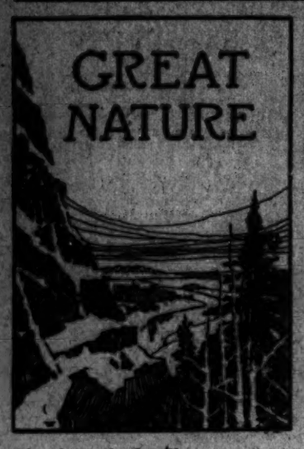
LeBaron B. Colt, chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, said it was improbable that his committee would hold hearings, as the ground already had been gone over fully. Some slight modifications may be made. Many senators are known to desire to increase the 3 per cent limit to 5 per cent.

Another change will be the effective date of the bill, originally set for April 1.

JACK TAR
Distinctive in Style
Superior in Quality
of LION Collar

MELF I. SCHWEEN
Our Own Bakery
Delicatessen Grocery
We roast our own meats
Phone Berkeley 5550 2971-73 University Ave.
BERKELEY, CALIF.
Make Your Home in Sunny Los Gatos, California. Located in the foothill orchards of the famous Santa Clara Valley. Los Gatos is beautifully situated and has an ideal climate. Property at reasonable prices. Address Chamber of Commerce

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

"Felfer" Lore

On bright, still, moonlight nights in early winter, dwellers in southern England will often hear a strange sound passing over far up in the gray darkness of the sky.

A wild, weird note it is, a medley of voices harsh and shrill together, yet so high in the heavens that its general effect is far from unmusical. And it has a stimulating, even exhilarating quality. It is so forceful, so obviously the travel-song of a great high-hearted host moving to one set dominant purpose; and when it has passed on into the remote distance, and the silence of the night has gathered again, you feel as though you would be glad to have been of that jubilant company, so intent on its errand to the farthermost skies.

It is an unforgetable experience, this, to one who has heard a great flock of fieldfares arrive in England after its long journey from the lands of the north. But often this is all that you learn of the fieldfare and his ways the whole winter through. Perhaps there is no shyer bird on all the country-side than the "felfer," as he is called by English villagers. Except in the very hardest winters, he keeps entirely to the solitary uplands, the downs and uninhabited wilds. It it only when prolonged and severe frost has locked his hunting-grounds in an iron grip, that he will venture near the homes of men. And then, if you chance upon the flock working over some newly-plowed field—and keep yourself rigorously out of view—you will be a spectator of one of the prettiest sights in all nature.

Fieldfares live a gregarious life at all times. Even in their northern breeding places they build together in great societies: often hundreds of nests can be seen together in one small patch of woodland. And here, during their winter sojourn in what is to them a foreign land, the old communal instinct governs their every movement. The vast flock that you are watching from your hiding-place behind the hedge, wheels and sways about over the wide stretch of fresh-turned earth, with an amazing unanimity. It makes the circuit of the field half a dozen times, perhaps, before settling; all the time filling the air with a joyous confused clamor of voices, and a drumming of wings. And then at last it sweeps down, and a gray streak comes upon the rich dun earth as though a brushful of color had been suddenly dashed across it.

Now if you have been wise enough to bring a field glass you notice an astonishing thing. Most birds that flock together in winter time, will, when they settle, fall to their business of digging and delving indiscriminately, moving about the ground in all directions. But this will not do for the well-disciplined army of the fieldfares. They carry out all maneuvers in strictest military form. Now you see that not only are the thousands of birds before you moving and feeding in one single common direction, but that every bird is facing the same way. And the whole flock moves steadily across the field, exactly like an army on the march. This progress, however, is not maintained by a general forward movement. If you direct your glance toward any single spot in the concourse, you see that all those birds in your view are quite stationary, each busily searching his own little patch of earth. The apparent drift of the entire body across the field is produced by a remarkable process. Seemingly there is a natural dislike in the fieldfare to being the last bird in the host. And so the rearmost birds are incessantly rising on the wing and flying to the extreme front, where they at once settle and fall to their old eager business. By this method the flock will work across a 20-acre field in a very short time, and then, rising as though at a given signal, sweep back in one whirring, vociferating company, and begin the maneuver all over again.

This curious trait among fieldfares, of all facing and moving in one direction when searching for food, is capable of a very simple explanation. They are merely "feeding up the wind," after the habit of all very shy, wild creatures. The "felfers," however, carry this precaution to extremes. Even when the whole flock settles together in a clump of trees, as can often be observed just before sundown, every bird will be seen with "eyes front" just like soldiers on parade.

Almost as curious among the habits of this interesting bird is the undoubted fact that though they foregather thus in incredibly vast numbers in the same favorite corner of woodland with the close of each day, they do not roost there for the night. One by one, as dusk creeps on, they drop to the ground, the strange, joyous, bubbling chorus gradually diminishing until, with the fall of dark, flock and song have vanished together.

Though there is little difficulty in distinguishing fieldfares from redwings, by reason of the latter's conspicuous side-patches of ruddy brown, fieldfares are often confused with the common missel-thrush which also congregates in large numbers during the winter season. The fieldfare is slightly smaller than the missel, and is further distinguished by his tawny breast and gleaming white underparts. Missel-thrushes also, when feeding together in flocks, are far less wary of humankind, allowing of much nearer approach. Moreover their method of searching the ground equally betrays their identity. It is a mere heterogeneous scramble in all directions, totally unlike the fieldfares' orderly system of work.

TICKNER EDWARDES

THE DIPLOMA GALLERY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is only within the last few months that the Diploma Gallery in London, shut since the suffragette troubles in 1913, has reopened.

The contents fall into two divisions. The pictures and sculpture received by gift, and those deposited by each R. A. or A. R. A. as a necessary preliminary to the receipt of his diploma. The result is a singularly miscellaneous collection containing some first rate pictures and many of small interest and (in the severe sense) Academic character. There are besides one or two objects of special interest, Sir Joshua Reynolds' sitters' chair and Hogarth's mahlstick being relics which no visitor can see unmoved, and a few of the works in sculpture merit high praise.

It is very odd that there is no diploma work by Reynolds, the Academy's first and greatest president, but he is represented by three good portraits, those of Frank Hayman and Sir William Chambers, both original R. A.'s, and by a picturesque if faded portrait of Giuseppe Marchi. Gainsborough's landscape is not an interesting one, nor is the Turner at all in the first rank; but there are two excellent landscapes by the Daniells, uncle and nephew, both of whom owe their name chiefly to their excellent aquatints of Oriental and English scenes such as are here represented; and Dominic Serres, an original member, sent as his diploma work a really good scene of shipping, which shows a sense of space and the picturesque rare in his day.

Three excellent, eighteenth century works are the portraits by Cotes, Hoppner and Russell, and eighteenth century animal painting is represented by Reinagle's "Eagle and Vulture Disputing with a Hyæna." Farington and Loutherbourg, another pair of artists well known for their aquatint engravings, sent two excellent landscapes, and Wilson, now remembered entirely by his landscapes, shows his powers as a portrait painter not only in the self-portrait above alluded to, but in a first-rate, outdoor portrait of his contemporary, John Hamilton Mortimer, a painter much admired by Blake. There is a charming portrait of two children by the one clerical R. A., the Rev. William Peters, and in the same glowing eighteenth-century manner a beautiful "Vertumnus and Pomona" by William Hamilton, R. A., 1789, which deserves to be more widely known; while Owen's "Boy with a Kitten" is a delicious work, only surpassed in its kind by Raeburn's masterly "Boy and Rabbit" which would alone make a visit to the Diploma Gallery a memorable thing.

Of the more modern artists there is less to be said. Millais's "Souvenir of Velasquez" is strongly painted; there are excellent portraits of John Gilson, R. A., and Samuel Woodforde, R. A., and for sheer force of painting Sant's "Schoolmaster's Daughter" is unsurpassed, Arnesby Grown's "Raincloud" also stands out as a really beautiful thing among a mass of mediocre works.

Passing to the sculpture, we single out at once Bank's magnificent diploma work, "The Falling Giant," and Bacon's wonderfully powerful head, works unsurpassed in the eighteenth century for originality and imagination. Nollekens' diploma piece, a bas-relief of Cupid and Psyche, is very pretty. But the other works in sculpture are poor, and grow increasingly poorer as time goes on, till they culminate in the inanities of John Gibson, whose works are exhibited in an adjoining gallery, which is only redeemed from insignificance by the excellent drawings there exhibited by some of the architectural R. A.'s.

Among the works received by gift, four are preeminent: the marvelous unfinished relief of the "Virgin and Child with St. John," by Michael Angelo, presented by Sir George Beaumont; the great cartoon of the "Virgin and Child with St. John and St. Anne"—one of the few Leonardo da Vincis which are beyond all suspicion; the "Temperance" of Giorgione, mellow and exquisite; and the copy of da Vinci's "Last Supper" on the scale of the original, by Leonardo's favorite pupil, Marco d'Oggione, a work of priceless value now that the original is but a shadow of itself.

With such treasures before him, the visitor may well be content to climb the endless stairs which lead to the overheated rooms still so little known and appreciated, and may rejoice in the reopening of the Diploma Gallery, whether he goes as a student of Renaissance art, eighteenth century portraits, or of the diploma pictures as expressing the mind of the artist—and incidentally of the public—since 1768. Whether as one or the other, he will meet with a rich reward.

DROPPING THE PILOT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Particulars have lately appeared in the press of a new invention whereby, it is stated, ships may be guided into harbor without taking a pilot on board. Presumably, however, for the present, at any rate, the range of such an apparatus would not be very wide, and it would in consequence only apply to pilotage in estuaries or in the immediate vicinity of harbors; but should it become in any way general, it might conceivably have the effect of bringing about the disappearance of one of the most time-honored and significant features of an ocean voyage—one, too, which has furnished more than one metaphor that has become part of the current coin of our daily speech, and from which poets, orators and artists have alike derived inspiration.

The departure of the pilot—and the casting-off of the tug hawser in old sailing-ship days, with its accompaniment of valedictory cheers exchanged between the tug's crew and that of the outward-bounder—has always seemed to mark the definite severing of communications with the land the vessel is leaving. This was especially so in the days before wireless telegraphy, in the days, for instance, of the East Indiamen, or the Australian passenger clippers, or the ships which sailed in their hundreds from down-east ports to the Californian gold fields in the fifties. Then, the hastily written letters handed to the pilot just before he went over the ship's side to his boat, bobbing up and down there in a fashion which would amaze the ordinary landsman, would be the last messages which could be sent to friends at home for many weeks, sometimes even for months.

Saint Nicholas a Pilot

And, wireless or no wireless, something of the same feeling survives even now, humanity being always sus-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

No fine-weather sailor is the pilot

ceptible to visible signs. And at the other end of the passage it is just the same. When the pilot comes on board, he comes as a harbinger—a very solid and matter-of-fact one as a rule, it is true, but a harbinger none the less—of the land the ship is approaching. One would think the pilot's must be a cheerful sort of calling, despite its drawbacks in the way of weather and the like, and his appearance often seems to lend weight to the theory. He is invariably welcome. One fancies Saint Nicholas, patron of mariners, as rather resembling a rubicund, jovial pilot. When the pilot comes on board, a pleasant excitement seems to pervade the ship. People realize that they are really reaching their journey's end—with but a faint reflection, certainly, of the feelings of joy, of thankfulness, of eager anticipation which a similar event must have aroused in the breasts of those voyagers of bygone days, but with something of the same sensation after all. And as a matter of fact a ship's passage is actually reckoned "from pilot to pilot," so that it is with his departure at one end and his arrival at the other that it does technically begin and end.

It is a great mistake to think, as some uninformed folk do, that the pilot, because he makes no ocean voyages, is a sort of glorified long-shoreman. The pilot service is a school of fine seamen, and no wonder, when the conditions of their work are understood. It is no mere matter of pottering around harbors. It means being at sea in all weathers, in gales, in fog, in sleet, snow and rain; boarding ships, cruising far out at sea in small vessels handled by one or two men; or taking ships into harbor through waters close to dangerous coasts and crowded with shipping. The pilot has often considerable difficulty in getting alongside in rough weather, and on such occasions oil-bags are frequently used to enable his boat to approach the ship which he is either boarding or leaving. And there are on record several instances of pilots having been carried with ships on long voyages, to the great disturbance, no doubt, of their own equanimity and of their domestic arrangements. In 1878 a Liverpool pilot was kept on board the Belfast for five weeks, when he was transferred south of the Equator to a homeward bounder; and in the nineties the barque Glamis took her pilot all the way from Montrose to Australia!

The Deal "Hovellers"

Among the most famous of the world's pilot services are those of the Bristol Channel, whose pilot-cutters are justly celebrated for their seaworthy qualities; the river Hooghly, admission into which is much sought by young officers in the mercantile marine of Great Britain; Frisco and Puget Sound on the Pacific, the glories of the former having, however—like those of the port of Falmouth—somewhat paled with the passing of the grain fleet; the North Sea and the English Channel. The British pilotage system is under the control of that notable organization, Trinity House, the direct descendant of the monastic foundation which first took in hand the guiding of mariners by means of beacons. Lastly, an account of pilotage would be incomplete without reference to those remarkable unofficial pilots, the Deal "hovellers." Familiar with the channel and its ways as with the palm of his own hand, keeping the sea in his stout little craft when the regular pilots have mostly been driven to the shelter of the nearest harbor, many a homeward-bound wind-jammer has been glad to accept the hoveller's services to help her through the waters of the channel until the Trinity House pilot takes her over off Dungeness, in his turn to hand her over—if she be London-bound—to the "mud pilot" at Gravesend, by which disrespectful title sailormen designate the pilots of the Port of London authority.

MAKING FRIENDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The day was brilliant as I stepped outside into the bright sunlight which shone on the white road and white walls of the villas in the little village of Guétrie, in the south of France. In my hand were some letters ready to be slipped into the blue "botte aux lettres" whose opening showed just under the window of the little post office in the sunniest of all corners at the end of the village. I went along the straight up-hill road to my destination, put the letters safely in the box, receiving a cheery smile and a "Bonjour, Madame," from the postmaster at the window above.

As I passed along the road on my return journey, I became aware of a small red and black object sitting on the stone coping which ran along at the foot of a high wall to my left. It was perched there looking just like a big lady-bird, and as I came near, it rose, came into the roadway and approached me, and I saw that it was a small creature dressed in a scarlet pinafore with large black spots on it, its little feet in tiny black shoes and socks. It looked so friendly and confiding as it stopped in front of me that, all of itself, as it seemed, a conversation began.

"Good morning."

"Good morning," said a tiny voice.

"What is your name?" A pause. "Is it Jean?"

"No!"

"Is it Louis?"

"No, Robert."

"Where are you off to, Robert?"

"To Vichy."

"What for?"

"I am going for Marie."

"Oh, I see. You are going to fetch Marie."

"Yes."

A little silence.

Robert had black hair curling in close waves over his shapely little head and big black eyes which flashed up at me and then turned shyly to the ground.

"So you must make a start, must you, Robert, if it is so long?"

"Yes."

"Good-by, Robert."

"Good-by."

I went on, but I had the feeling that Robert had not said all he had wanted to say and this proved to be so, for I had only gone a few paces down the hill when I heard a little voice raised behind me—a sad voice. Could it be crying that I heard? I turned round quickly, and as I did so the voice was raised to a loud cry. My little ladybird was sitting once more on his low stone seat at the foot of the wall, his mouth open and loud noises coming from it. As I walked back, he rose very quickly and came toward me.

"All right; I am coming," I called out comfortingly. I had found out the difficulty. Two dogs were barking noisily at each other a little higher up the road. One behind the gate of the villa at the foot of whose wall Robert had been sitting. Robert did not want to pass them and yet—he wanted to find Marie.

As I reached him, where he now stood in the middle of the road, a small hand was put out to find mine and we went on together.

"Are you afraid of the dog, Robert?"

"Yes," sobbed the little voice.

"Don't be afraid. You must be a plucky little boy and he won't hurt you. It is his way of saying 'Good morning. Where are you off to this morning?'"

By this time the tears had stopped rolling down Robert's cheeks and we had reached the tall, iron gate of the villa. Robert was comforted. A smile came peeping round the corners of his mouth and he turned his eyes to see the lively little black dog who was jumping up and down behind the grille. Why, the dog was perhaps, after all, quite friendly; then, too, he was behind that gay green gate and Robert had hold of a guiding hand.

These things all make rather a difference.

After a little more chatting as we passed on to the end of the villa wall, I stopped and said:

"Now, Robert, you can go on by yourself, can't you?"

"Yes."

"I will stay here a minute or two and you go straight on to Vichy."

"Au revoir, Robert."

"Au revoir."

He drew his little hand out of mine and went on, a brave little figure in black and red on the white chalk road, walking sturdily along in the golden autumn sunlight. He did not turn again until I called out once more, "Au revoir, Robert," and a tiny voice came back, "Au revoir."

It was "au revoir" for I soon saw him again on the road at play with some other children. Now we meet almost daily. Sometimes it is as he runs along to meet the bigger children coming home from school, at others when he is making sand

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In a scarlet pinafore with large black spots

castles with Bruneau, and always a bright little smile comes twinkling round the corners of his mouth and a shy "Bon jour" answers my greeting. So the friendship grows.

LOW EAVES IN WINTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

You have seen Low Eaves before. Do you remember? But that was in the frost-torn glory of autumn. Perhaps you would not recognize her now, with the eiderdowns tucked to the very chin, a night-cap about her ears and her mouth clapped tight to keep out the skulking drafts. Her bed is a tumble of drifts. If a whole nursery of children had had a pillow fight across it it could not be more fussed and feathered. At the foot there is a hummock that buries the slap fence entirely and with it the gate, in the center a valley and at the top a veritable mountain range which the stray visitor must perforce first scale and then descend to gain the back door. As for the front door there is none. That was surrendered unconditionally to the winter sometime in November, and although there is a northwest passage it is to all intents and purposes unnavigable. Such a state of things makes for democracy. Only strangers stay away, as well as those whose love a little coldness can chill while all the rest needs must enter by way of the kitchen and leave their wraps and other superfluities on the family coat-hooks.

Before the house there is a river, but you wouldn't suspect it. To prove it fetch a shovel and dig down through three or four feet of crust and snow, then with an axe chip down through three or four feet of chrysoprase, and you'll meet it. A vast gray expanse, broken here and there by a gnarled pier, is all you see now. And yet there is the low tramp and tremble of heavy waters in the air. Whether the wind blows from the east or the west you hear it. There is a point a couple of miles below and below the point, islands and below the islands, falls, while a couple of miles above us are the rapids, the Deschene. Toward evening they lie in the very eye of the sun and their breath pants up, runs together and forms a rosy, wandering wall from shore to shore.

On a hard, blue day, with the temperature about 20 below and a nor'wester blowing, you stand in the study window and watch the surface snow sliding over the crust toward you, eddying around the bowlder-like bushes and concentrating in a terrific rush between the elm and the terrace. Low Eaves is then like an island in a world of milky rapids. The next day perhaps it is mild and still with the flakes falling almost as thick as fog. Everything is gray, sky and fields and cedar woods, and as silent as the interior of a mushroom cave. The tips of the four-year apples prick the surface and these are furred with snow crystals. Even the sparrows have disappeared. What coziness within, what cheeriness and what an opportunity to work! There'll be no interruptions today.

The telephone! "Who? Fine. Come on out. Yes, it'll take an hour if you walk. So long." It takes more than a blizzard to discourage one couple that we know. By four we see them struggling through the drifts, breeched like boys and snowtight. Presently we are lounging around the driftwood fire, toasting marshmallows and complimenting the weather. As the outer gloom thickens the shadows dance along the spruce beams, efface the glitter of the bookbacks and mellow the small talk. Supper is served from a tray deposited unceremoniously on the floor, much to Laddie's canine interest. He watches each circular arm—swoop from plate to mouth, hoping against hope, and now and then the expected does happen.

Later a wind commences to tear loose in the darkness, plastering the snow against the panes and spluttering and grumbling down the flue. The deep cavern of a veranda is a maelstrom of gray shapes between your nose and oblivion. Now and then a tremor runs through the cottage, but the great fieldstone chimney anchors her too firmly to her pedestal to permit of any antics. We drop the biggest chunks upon the fire; the sparks stream up; someone reaches for a book:

The snow-swirl shuts us in,
Close to our windows blown;
This old red house becomes
An island all our own.

An island walled with storm,
Where rosy camp-fires gleam,
Where in the twilight groves
We pitch the tents of dream.

What a morning! Not a cloud anywhere, not a wind. The river has been heaped and gouged by the plow of the storm and then dusted with precious stones. Every color of the heavens flashes before your dazzled eyes. Who could resist it? On with moccasins and mitts, a whistle to the dog and you are running, kicking, rolling in the treasure, happier than Aladdin in sultans' palaces. The sky is turquoise, the shadows are turquoise, the sun is molten gold and the air is so sharply clear that the Gatineau hills seem to have forsaken their own distant river to crowd upon the Ottawa. And then, as though this was not enough, your ear catches a sound it has not heard since autumn, the song of a bird! Thirty below and the song of a bird! You hear it again, a confusion of songs, and looking up see a dozen snow buntings go by, their black and white markings etched sharply on the blue.

Ah, what do the city-dwellers know of winter's fresh loveliness, its boisterous hospitality, its hale and hearty comradery! They see it only at its worst, shrink from it in disgust and pity those who are wrapped like Low Eaves in its very arms. But Low Eaves needs no pity. Her happiness is as complete after its kind in winter as in summer.

THE ATHENAEUM AND THE NATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Another amalgamation! First the Pall Mall Gazette and The Globe; and now The Nation absorbs The Athenaeum; and the world of students and literary men is poorer for the change. For although The Nation declares that it will retain all the features which have made The Athenaeum famous during the greater part of a century, one cannot help feeling that allied with the strong political features of the younger paper they will lose something of their individuality and charm.

The Athenæum was founded in 1828 by James Silk Buckingham as a "Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama." Twelve years later it became the property of Charles Wentworth Dilke, who fathered it with rare knowledge, scholarship, and loving care. Every proof was submitted to him, and few indeed that he did not improve by his enlightened touch. Every man who wrote for the paper was an expert, and no man was asked to review a book, or indeed deal with any subject on which he was not specially qualified to speak. It went far to break down the almost universal practice of "puffing" books so long as the publishers advertised them, no matter what might be their worth. Praise from The Athenæum was praise indeed, and even the adverse criticism was often an encouragement. The present writer knew a novelist, who, when his first story was condemned by The Athenæum said, "I will write novels until one of them is praised," and actually did so.

In spite of its scholarship and its austere method of printing its articles, The Athenæum had a certain brightness which those who knew it best admired the most. "Golly, what a paper!" said Stevenson's sporting young man, but he was really voicing a feeling of mingled awe and admiration.

A few years ago the proprietorship passed to Mr. Francis, whose attempt during the war to broaden the scope of the paper by political articles on non-party lines did not meet with much success. So the "Asineum," as Bulwer Lytton unfairly called it, goes over, with its accomplished editor, Mr. J. Middleton Murry and its familiar features, to The Nation, a comparatively newcomer in Fleet Street. Whatever the result, one feels that a long tradition has been broken, and the cause of pure literature has somehow suffered a setback.

SPRINGTIME SONG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, for springtime words to sing of
the springtime's coming,
Of the blue jay's noisy call, and the
wild bees humming;
Myriads of wakening rills laughing
with delight,
Misty moonbeams sifting frost through
the cloudless night;
Of impatient crocuses peeping through
the mold,
Of the busy daffodils coining their
gold,
Rosy tinted orchard boughs, emerald
jasmine vines,
Maples lifting crimson spires 'gainst
the dark green pines,
Jacks-in-pulpits in the woods, nature's
clericals,
Violets, anemones teaching miracles;
Wren and blue bird, back again, robin
peeping shy,
Ice-tipped breezes frolicking 'neath a
clear blue sky;
Bobwhite calling to his mate, where
the sedge grass stirs,
Galaxies of mocking birds, linnet
choristers;
In the gray-green winter marsh where
the streamlet ran,
Ugly, unromantic toads, playing pipes
of Pan;
Morning with a golden haze, like the
Land of Dreams,
Early plowmen in the fields, calling
to their teams;
Warming light of lengthening days,
life awakening earth;
Oh, for springtime's words to sing of
the springtime's birth!

As High as Crooksbury Hill

A little boy in a little blue smock and little nailed boots in a pretty little garden in Farnham in Surrey; this was the picture of his childhood painted in words by Peter Porcupine, the political pamphleteer of Philadelphia. America provided him with the opening into the literary world that would have been almost impossible for him to have attained at that date in England even if his work as farm hand had left the required leisure.

By the time he had mastered the art of expressing himself in writing and returned to England his ideas had been enlarged and his outlook changed to a tremendous extent.

Peter Porcupine of Philadelphia was George Cobbett of rural England. As he rode leisurely through the green lanes he expressed the thoughts that had matured across the Atlantic. But on his arrival in England in 1800 he wrote in his virile way, in his clear and simple language, what every one has felt on going back to the scenes of early childhood which once had appeared vast and beautiful.

After an absence of only 16 years the trees, the hedges, even the parks and woods seemed small to him. At Farnham, the home of his boyhood, everything seemed in miniature.

As he drove in his post-shay to Farnham his heart fluttered with impatience to see the scenes of his childhood. "There is a hill not far from the town called Crooksbury Hill which rises up out of a flat in the form of a cone and is planted with Scotch firs. This hill was a famous object in the neighborhood. It served as the superlative degree of height; one said 'As high as Crooksbury Hill.' The first object my eyes sought was this hill. I could not believe my eyes. Literally speaking, I thought the famous hill had been removed and a little heap put in its place, for I had seen in New Brunswick a single rock 10 times as big and four or five times as high. What a nothing!"

It was only when he saw the little garden, where he fed his pigeons, and remembered his mother, that the relative value of small and great became evident to him.

A Great Store for
MEN'S SUITS
You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.
Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks"
Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe.
The United States National
PORTLAND BANK OREGON

SPRING FASHIONS
Ready for Selection
New Suits. New Frocks. New Wraps.
New Blouses. New Millinery.
New Accessories.
All at the New Lower Prices.
All at the New Lower Prices
Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND

We cordially invite your account-
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON
"THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"

HARDING ADMINISTRATION FORCES SHAPE THEIR POLICIES

NEW OFFICIALS SET AT ONCE TO WORK

Transfer of Administration at Washington Takes Place in Record Time—President Puts in Busy Day With Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —With a swiftness and directness that constituted the very reverse of the cumbersome machinery of primaries, political campaigns, and electioneering that consume the greater part of a year in the United States, the actual change in administration was accomplished in record time. While the new Administration was installed the moment President Harding took the oath of office, it was not until the members of the Cabinet were sworn in that the Republican régime took over the conduct of the national business.

Before noon on Saturday the members of the Cabinet were sworn in for their new duties. The process was the simplest possible: every appointee to be the head of a department took the oath in the presence of his predecessor. It was all a matter-of-fact procedure; one chief retired the moment the incoming chief had taken his oath to conduct his office as ordained by statute and the Constitution.

By noon the new Administration was in the saddle; all the Cabinet commissions had been signed by President Harding, this being his first official act in the White House. As the old order changed there was no disposition on the part of the incoming officials of the government to take a holiday. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, set the pace when on being introduced to his subordinates he merely remarked, "Now let us get to work."

The same was true of every one of the departments. There was every indication that the newly appointed Cabinet officers were trying to carry out the campaign promises for a business administration. The President himself set the pace; he was at his desk at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning and put in a full day, at the end of which he sought recreation at a local theater.

On his first day in the executive mansion the President dealt with a multiplicity of affairs, ranging from international relations to the installing of an Airedale dog. Sent from Toledo, Ohio, "Laddie Boy" was installed in the President's office.

All members of the Cabinet conferred with the President on affairs touching their departments. Naturally these matters were discussed only in a very general way and the conferences were largely meant to establish an early contact with the Chief Executive.

One conference, however, lasted two hours, that with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the result of which was the sending of the first diplomatic note of the new Administration. This was the note to Panama and Costa Rica, urging these countries to adjust their differences without resorting to war.

The President is particularly anxious for a reorganization of the departments along business lines; this is in accordance with the campaign pledges for more business in government and less government in business, a pledge which was repeated in his inaugural address. The report that a consolidation of the War and Navy Departments under one head is contemplated stoood out conspicuously. There has been no official utterance, however, to indicate that such a consolidation is likely to be carried out. It has merely speculative interest.

Matters of a purely party and political character took up some of the President's time. Members of the Republican National Committee called and conferred with Mr. Harding on the reorganization which must follow the appointment of Will H. Hays to be Postmaster-General. Mr. Hays may not retire from the office of national chairman for some time—but the question of his successor as helmsman of Republican Party politics must be considered, and the President is too experienced a parliamentarian not to realize the importance of the matter from the standpoint of party welfare.

With Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, Senate majority leader, and Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, House majority leader, the President discussed the situation in Congress, relative to legislation, with a view to deciding what urgency there is for the calling of a special session. Some members have urged that President Harding defer the calling of the extra session, but the indications are that it will be called as originally planned, about April 5.

During his first 24 hours in office, President Harding indicated his intention of keeping in close touch with both houses of Congress and establishing a very direct contact with the important committees that deal with domestic and foreign questions. His action on Friday in submitting the Cabinet appointments to an executive session of the Senate without delay and in person indicated that he was determined to carry this contact to a greater extent than has been the custom.

Not only will the President adhere to the precedent established by Woodrow Wilson in delivering his messages in person; he will go further in his effort to secure the utmost degree of harmony between the Executive and Congress. The President has frequently referred to one cardinal article of his faith, namely, that friction is almost always due to lack of understanding; he has constantly preached the gospel of understanding and there is every indication that he will seek to set a new precedent in carrying out this policy. He has one great advantage in this part of his policy; most of the leaders in Congress and particularly in the Senate are his very close friends; senators of the United States are particularly jealous of their dignity and of the dignity of the Senate. Heretofore they would have looked askance at a President peeping in on their activities; but President Harding is one of them, the only Senator who ever reached the White House. This fact will render the contact easier.

One of the big tasks which the President must forthwith solve is the appointment of American ambassadors to the principal countries. It was stated on Saturday that no appointments had yet been made. Intimations, however, that George Harvey, editor of The North American Review, was to go to London, continued current. At least he is for the moment the outstanding candidate in connection with the appointment to the Court of St. James.

There were two names mentioned with regard to the appointment to Paris; these were John J. Pershing, commander of the armies of the United States in France and Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, who was formerly Ambassador to France. The mention of General Pershing for the ambassadorship to Paris created much interest. It was, however, without confirmation. The general called on the President on Saturday but denied that he knew anything of the matter. It will be several days, perhaps, before the appointments are announced.

Mr. Harvey has always been friendly to Great Britain, though now and again, particularly in the period of bitterness in the league fight, he from time to time adopted the watchword of those who alleged that the League was but a British conspiracy to get the United States to "underwrite" Great Britain's acquisitions in the war. These, however, were times of party stress and storm, and politics were in the ascendant. Mr. Harvey has normally expressed friendship for Great Britain and France and in case he is offered the appointment there is no likelihood that Great Britain would demur.

(c) Kadel & Herbert, New York

Warren G. Harding, President-Elect, and Mrs. Harding, and Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-Elect, and Mrs. Coolidge, on arrival in Washington

CABINET'S TRIBUTE TO WOODROW WILSON

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A letter of tribute to Woodrow Wilson, former president, from the Wilson Cabinet was made public on Saturday by the State Department. The text of the letter follows:

"The final moments of the Cabinet on Tuesday found us quite unable to express the poignant feelings with which we realized that the hour of leave-taking and official dispersal had arrived.

"Will you permit us to say to you now, and as simply as we can, how great a place you occupy in our honor, love and esteem?

"We have seen you in times of momentous crisis. We have seen your uncomplaining toil under the heavy and unremitting burdens of the presidency. We have had the inestimable privilege of sharing some of your labors. At all times you have been to us our ideal of a courageous, high-minded, modest gentleman, a patriotic servant, an intense and passionate lover of your country.

"You have displayed toward us a trust and confidence that has touched us all, supporting and defending us, when under partisan attack, with stanch and untiring loyalty, and placing at our command, always in the most considerate way, the wisdom of your counsel. History will acclaim your great qualities. We, who have known you so intimately, bear witness to it.

"We fervently wish you, dear Mr. President, long life and the happiness that you so richly deserve and have so abundantly earned."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ISSUES LOOM BIG

Passage of Knox Resolution Declaring Peace With Germany Likely to Be First Step—Many Other Pressing Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —So far as present indications go, it is probable that the passage of the Knox resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany will be the first step that the new Administration will take in tackling the formidable array of foreign questions which await action.

While the passage of the Knox proposal, embodying a declaration to the effect that the United States would in the future view with concern a menace to the peace of the world, is taken for granted, there are strong elements that favor a rapprochement of some kind with the allied powers for international cooperation before the cable is definitely snapped by the declaration of peace with Germany.

These latter elements, both in the Senate and outside, will urge in the time between now and the special session of Congress that steps looking toward the formation of an association of nations be taken before peace with Germany is definitely declared. On the other hand, President Harding, while he is on record as favoring the passage of the Knox resolution, has not yet definitely formulated the steps which he desires to take for an "association of nations," and it is doubtful if he would postpone the declaration of peace until such time as he and his advisers reach a definite formulation.

This formulation will take some time and in the meantime there will come before the Department of State a host of problems which are left over from the Wilson Administration and on the cordial settlement of which hangs to a great extent the possibility of establishing a concert of the powers for the preservation of world peace. The officials who have just laid down office have all along insisted that an understanding on these concrete issues was essential to a more general agreement of joint international action. They also, it is believed, constitute obstacles across the path of an agreement on the reduction of armaments which is conceded to be one of the great problems confronting the world.

Here are some of the concrete problems in international relations awaiting action by the Harding Administration:

Final settlement of the entire manmulated the steps which he desires to take for an "association of nations," and it is doubtful if he would postpone the declaration of peace until such time as he and his advisers reach a definite formulation.

This formulation will take some time and in the meantime there will come date question, including the Island of Yap and the Mesopotamia oil concession.

An international cable agreement and the final disposition of the former German cables and also an understanding as to landing rights throughout the world, which is at the basis of the trouble.

The Japanese-California issue and the other issues raised by Japan's efforts at expansion in continental Asia, which led to the occupation of Sakhalin Island and portions of Siberia.

Refunding of the allied debts to the United States.

The Russian question, including trade with Soviet Russia.

Recognition of Mexico.

Negotiation of new treaties, diplomatic and commercial, with Germany and Austria and with the new nations, Poland, Hungary and Tzecho-Slovakia.

Treaty with Colombia.

Recognition of the new Greek Government and settlement of the status of the Greek loan.

Cuban relations.

The military occupation of Haiti and Dominican Republic.

Philippine independence.

Self-government for Porto Rico.

Settlement of claims against Germany, grown out of the war.

Settlement of claims against Mexico, resulting from revolutions there.

Reestablishment of full diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Mandate Most Important

Most important of these problems from an international standpoint are those involving differences with Great Britain, France and Japan, particularly with regard to mandates. The recent note from the Council of the League of Nations, which promised postponement of certain mandate decisions in order to give this government an opportunity to present its views and to be heard, has, it is believed, cleared the way to an understanding. It is also known that the note of the British Government was conciliatory in tone, although it insisted that the oil properties which British subjects acquired in Mesopotamia before the war could not be pooled for the entire world on the basis of the "open door" theory promulgated by the United States. There is also the cable question, with the particularly difficult question of Yap, made more difficult by the unwillingness of the powers to reopen it.

There is no anticipation that the controversy over the payment of the debts owed by the allied governments to the United States is going to occasion trouble of any kind. In fact it is known that for the most part the controversy was the result of propaganda fostered by forces in the United States that wanted to cause friction. The Allies realize by now that there will be no cancellation of debts and all that remains to be done is the reaching of an agreement making possible payment on a long-time basis.

The Irish Problem

In any attempt to establish closer relations with Great Britain in preparation for a concert of the powers, the new Administration may be expected to show regard for the British difficulties in Ireland, difficulties which were greatly increased by activities in the United States. This is not a war aftermath, but a standing problem and a crucial one in the relationship of the two countries.

The Island of Yap and the California question are not the only outstanding issues between the United States and Japan. While these are for the moment in the foreground they do not by any means obscure the disapproval uttered by the United States from time to time of Japanese policy in continental Asia.

There are still on record the American reservations entered at the time Japan negotiated the famous 21 demands treaty with China in 1915, and, in addition, the American Government has maintained a sharp lookout on eastern Sibera. At the present time Japan controls practically every entrance into Siberia and China from Vladivostok and Possiet Bay to Tsingtao in Shantung; she has occupied the northern half of Sakhalin Island, as well, giving her control of the opposite coast on the mainland, but the United States Government has thus far gone no further than to give expression to its views.

The Russian Policy

The new Administration must decide on a Russian policy, but it is the expectation here, especially in view of the last few days' reports on conditions in that country, that President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, probably will follow, until a better path is revealed, the course pursued by President Wilson.

The probable attitude of the new Administration toward Mexico is well known, A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, it is believed, having spoken with knowledge when he declared this country would demand promises from Mexico in treaty form. This will be in line with the policy of the State Department in the latter part of the Wilson Administration.

The treaty with Colombia is expected to be ratified; this Government will keep a vigilant watch on the Tacna-Acria situation; Panama and Costa Rica will not be allowed to go to war in earnest, and Cuba will be encouraged to proceed with an orderly solution of her political and economic problems. There probably will not be any disposition on the part of the incoming Administration to encourage the independence movement in either Porto Rico or the Philippines.

(c) Keystone View Co., New York

President Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding, President-Elect of the United States, leaving White House for the Capitol

The O'Callaghan Case

Disposition Expected in Short Order by New Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who entered the United States without a passport and gave notice that he would leave it when he was ready, is likely to be disposed of in short order by the new Administration. While it is not regarded as important in itself whether Mr. O'Callaghan goes or stays, the fact that he did not leave when ordered by the Department of Labor makes it unfinished business for the new officials to take up.

It is in its larger aspect, however, that the case assumes an importance not warranted by the character or doings of Daniel O'Calaghan. The new Administration has set forth the claim that it will reorganize the departments on a business basis and that the laws are to be strictly enforced. The O'Callaghan affair was certainly managed in the most unbusinesslike manner, so far as the government was concerned. Not only were there crossed wires between the different departments, but even when this state of things was discovered, the confusion was never cleared away. Mr. O'Callaghan, under the ban of the government, came and went as he chose and made good his boast that he would stay in the country as long as he liked.

Interference of Mr. Tumulty

It is known now that the weak point in the whole governmental conduct of the case was the interference of President Wilson's secretary, which was taken to mean that the President himself had an interest which he later denied that he had in Mr. O'Callaghan. After the Department of Labor, on this basis, had acted contradictorily to the order of the State Department, the latter branch of the Government was never able to have its point of view accepted. Mr. O'Callaghan's lawyers memorialized the State Department, claiming asylum for the Lord Mayor as a political refugee, a claim never acknowledged by the State Department. It made no difference apparently to Mr. O'Callaghan whether it accepted it or not, since he profited practically by the do-nothing policy of the branch of the Government which should have effected his departure from the country.

Under the new régime it is declared that an order once issued would be carried out. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, clear-thinking lawyer, forceful executive, cannot be thought of as tolerating laxity in his department. If the subject came up at a Cabinet meeting, as it did under the last Administration, Mr. Hughes would probably have ample support.

Effect as a Precedent

If Mr. O'Callaghan is admitted no other stowaway can be denied entry without grave injustice. The discussion of immigration in Congress brought out the views of the majority that it is very important to keep out of the country all aliens who would not respect the laws of the United States. Certainly the admittance of Mr. O'Callaghan, who has set at defiance the laws of the United States, would make a deplorable precedent.

Moreover, the manner in which his question has been handled by the attorneys for Mr. O'Callaghan and the organizations which have aided his evasion of the laws indicates that the temper of such organizations is that of willingness to implicate the United States in international difficulties if need be to win their purpose.

The sophistry of the attorneys for Mr. O'Callaghan has frequently bordered on absurdity. The latest statement attributed to one of them was that the claim of seamanship put forward for Mr. O'Callaghan at one stage was not the invention or discovery of the Secretary of Labor, but was based on the fact that as Lord Mayor of Cork he was an admiral in the British Navy. What explanation can be made of the tardy claim for asylum as a political refugee has not yet been put forward, but the head of the Department of State under the late Administration was never misled into the belief that Mr. O'Callaghan was any such thing.

WHITE HOUSE GATES OPENED

Public Has Access to Grounds for First Time in Years and Takes Advantage of It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Through the wide gates leading into the White House grounds, the public has been able to pass unchallenged and unhindered for the first time in many days, by direction of President Harding. He has thus made good the assurance that he gave before and since his election that the people should have free access to the White House, and they have been quick to take advantage of it. The masses of those who sauntered along the drives and peered into the windows of the Executive Mansion on Saturday and yesterday were government employees. Some of them had gazed longingly at the unapproachable home of the President and yearned to be able to write to their people that they had visited the White House.

Of course, during the last months, while Mr. Wilson was in seclusion, not only was the general public barred, but all social intercourse had ceased, and it was a rarity to see anyone except the immediate family enter the gates. The transformation is therefore the more striking. The unusually mild weather has encouraged outdoor loitering and greatly increased the number of the President's guests. Naturally this public park arrangement cannot be kept up indefinitely, but it has added immensely to the President's popularity that he has been willing to let every one, from charwoman and messenger boy to Senator and Cabinet officer, in on the same footing.

The President and Mrs. Harding held an informal reception yesterday in the East Room of the White House and while it was announced to be for Ohioans only there was a larger delegation than ever the Buckeye State sent to see her latest favorite son inducted into office. One woman who was lingering about the front inquired if she could go in.

"Are you from Ohio?" asked an attendant.

"Not exactly," she faltered.

"From Columbus," he said obligingly. "Go right in."

"I was afraid that Mr. Harding might know every one from Ohio and have me ejected," she said afterward, "but it must be only that every one from Ohio knows him, for he shook hands with me and bent his head in that courteous way that must have won him many votes. He couldn't have done more if I had really been from Columbus."

HOW GERMANS VIEW THE HARDING SPEECH

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday) — From the German standpoint it may have been hoped that President Harding would assume another position than that indicated in his inaugural address, says the "Lokal Anzeiger" today, but from the American viewpoint, it thinks, there is no denying the wisdom of an attitude which reserves the right of freedom of action in European affairs.

"It is safe to assume," concludes this newspaper, "that the new President will not fall into the mistakes which handicapped the work of his predecessor."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" professes to see in the speech America's flat and final rejection of the League of Nations, but it believes that President Harding "will not dig the grave of the League without offering the world something new and better. His program calls for a compulsory international tribunal, and probably with this in mind he called Mr. Hughes to the Cabinet. As an international diplomatist, Mr. Hughes is an unknown quantity, perhaps a novice, even a dilettante, but it is known that he is a jurist of the highest quality, and this augurs well for the world court plan."

The newspaper says the contents of the note may be summed up as saying "Hands off Europe, hands off the League of Nations, America first." It adds, however, that this is only the President's first, and not his final word.

The text of the speech, retranslated from the French version, did not reach Berlin until nearly midnight, and the morning papers were able to publish only an indifferent summary with a few excerpts. Consequently the comment was meager.

The "Täglische Rundschau" says: "If President Harding failed to refer to Germany, this does not mean that the United States is content to see its commerce, its export trade, permanently injured through the economic ruin of Germany."

The "Freiheit," the Independent-Socialist organ, says the inaugural address plainly indicates that a sober, calculating representative of American capitalism has entered the White House, and that it would be illusory to assume that the determination of America to cut loose from European affairs means that she will assume an attitude of opposition to the entente and of support of Germany.

South American View

The World "Looking Toward Washington in Expectation"

LIMA, Peru — Newspapers of this city gave prominence to the inauguration of President Harding, publishing portraits and commenting upon his entry into great responsibilities.

"The eyes of the whole world," said the "Prensa," "are looking toward Washington in expectation. Much hinges on the attitude the new United States Government will asume, and the orientations which will be developed for the consolidation of peace and harmony among nations. The responsibility placed upon the new Administration is very grave, and Peruvians hope that the new leaders will hasten to find a solution for salvaging what was left over by the interests which played with the international equilibrium."

By WILLIAM K. MacKAY CO.
Auctioneers
256 Boylston St., Boston
IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION
RARE AND UNUSUAL ANTIQUES
Collection of
Mr. Albert E. Barnes
Rare Historical China in Platters, Plates, Pitchers, etc., Old English Rose, Copper, Silver Resist and other Lustres; Wheildon, Leeds, Lowestoft, Wedgwood, Liverpool and other famous Wares; Glass, Old Pewter, Brass, Copper, Needlework Pictures, Prints, Colonial Bedspreads and Rugs, Tang Figurines, Mirrors, Weapons.
FINE COLONIAL FURNITURE
Including Sofas, Bureaus, Chairs, Dressers, Chests, Corner Cupboards, Gate Leg Table, Lowboys, Card Receiving Tables, etc.
Sales: Wednesday, March 9 to 11 inclusive
At 2:30 Each Day
NOW ON EXHIBITION
WILLIAM K. MacKAY GALLERIES
256 Boylston St., Boston

FRANCE'S CONCERN AT HARDING SPEECH

Press Comes to Conclusion in Many Cases That New President Will Refuse to Become Entangled in European Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Careful analyses of President Harding's address are made in the French papers. There seems indeed little need of the analyses arriving at the conclusion, so plainly stated, that the United States refused to be enmeshed in the affairs of Europe. That is the dominating fact for France. It is believed, however, that although President Harding expresses himself against participation in the League, or interference in the endless quarrels of the old continent, nevertheless the new Administration will look with favor on France and cultivate most friendly relations.

On the whole the message is saluted with respect and with the philosophical remark that it is folly to search for something which France had no reason to believe would be there. Some negative satisfaction is obtained from the impossibility of Germany finding encouragement in the Harding address.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Commenting on President Harding's address, the "Temps" lays stress upon the optimism it finds in the message, noting that "this trait is thoroughly American." It praises the passages declaring for non-entanglement, as supplying "a remarkable model of patriotism" and notes that the President "does not fear to consider the possibility of war."

Recognizing the significance of the declarations regarding foreign affairs, the "Temps" adds: "But there is in the message a phrase the importance of which surpasses all the others: 'There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure today or tomorrow.'"

No Comfort for Germany

The "Intransigeant" says thanks are due to President Harding for speaking with clearness and frankness. The message, it says, in its reference to non-entanglements, brings disillusionment, but "the essential thing is that it has not disillusioned the Allies at London, awaiting the German reply," and it thinks that Germany will find small comfort in the address.

"President Harding," says the "Journal des Débats, "reserves freedom of action, but he admits that events might compel him to take a stand, even in Europe, in affairs involving civilization and liberty. He would not let Germany again throw herself upon the civilized nations."

"No word for the Allies," said the "Petit Parisien." "Their names were not even mentioned. No charge against t' Germans, who probably with their accustomed obtuseness, interpret this silence as encouragement."

The newspaper added, however, that Mr. Harding's address "contains no more and no less than what it says."

Protectionist Views

Emphasis was laid on Mr. Harding's protectionist intentions by the "Echo de Paris," which said: "That perhaps was the most positive part of the speech. The line of conduct Mr. Harding's government may follow in practice was in no way prejudiced."

"This document, which was so impatiently awaited," declared the "Figaro," "enlightens us most completely upon the political intentions of the new President."

The "Œuvre" declared Mr. Harding's program to be the "most narrowly American conceivable."

While regretting the absence of mention of reparations and other problems before the European governments, the "Avenir" concluded: "But silence does not mean indifference. The nobility of the sentiments of Mr. Harding, as well as his known sympathy for France, gives us assurance that his government will be able to settle in the best way the great problems to the solution of which America can and must contribute her help."

United States Comment

New York, Washington and Chicago Views on Inaugural

New York, Washington and Chicago opinion on the inauguration address of President Warren G. Harding is expressed in the following extracts from editorials:

New York Evening Post

In the course of his campaign last year President Harding made use of a somewhat cryptic phrase, which he repeated in his inaugural address, when he pledged himself to an "autocracy of service." Friday the meaning was made clear enough by the succeeding sentence: "I pledge an Administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will." By an autocracy of service the President evidently meant that he will be a stern taskmaster. He will be an autocrat in demanding service for the public good and in deference to the public will. In this purpose the country can only wish the President the fullest measure of success.

To say that the country is tired of the "autocracy" of a Roosevelt or a Wilson is not to say that the country is immune against autocracy henceforth. . . . It is for Mr Harding to demonstrate that there can be guidance without the Roosevelt touch or Wilson touch. In the problems that await Mr. Harding there may be no need for the militant qualities of his two great predecessors. But there will be plenty of need for the quieter kind of leadership, for a less dramatic assertion of courage and resolve, perhaps, but for courage and resolve in plenty. And it is for Mr. Harding to prove that his autocracy of service can profit the country as well as the autocracy of command.

New York Times

President Harding spoke at considerable length of our wish "to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship." We are not deaf to the call of civilization; we recognize the new order of the world; we hear the call of human hearts for fellowship, fraternity and cooperation; we would gladly participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration. All this is the League of Nations. It would still be the League of Nations if it were called an Association of Well-Behaved Nations for Good Works.

It is not at all difficult to understand those passages of Mr. Harding's address in which he spoke of entanglements and unimpaired sovereignty. He had to say something to please Hiram Johnson. He succeeded, for the California Senator was highly pleased. "This is the end of the League of Nations," was his comment. On the contrary, this is the beginning of the end of our efforts to keep out of the League of Nations. The events of the past few months have brought plainly in view the danger of isolation. Mr. Harding no longer has to take thought about the success of his party in the election. He must now concern himself with the welfare of the nation. There is but one way of escape from the embarrassments, the difficulties and the perils of which we have new evidence every day.

Washington Star

The new President takes office in difficult circumstances. The country is in process of readjustment after war. The problems created by American participation in the European struggle remain unsolved. Our foreign relations are unsettled. Our status in the international equation is undetermined. With these international and domestic questions before him, the new President must take hold vigorously and promptly. He will soon call Congress in extra session. He has indicated a disposition to work with and through that body of which he was a member at the time of his election. There is reason to look for a close cooperation between the White House and the Capitol. Mr. Harding is a capable man, qualified by experience for administrative work. He enters office in a spirit of dedication to the most important duty the American people can impose upon a citizen.

Chicago Daily News

It is safe to say that President Harding will be in no hurry to offer advice to either Germany or the Allies with reference to the reparations controversy. To begin with, the United States is not yet at peace with Germany. As to the justice and reasonableness of the terms demanded by the Allies under the Paris agreement, the President and his Secretary of State will want time to make up their minds. The inaugural of President Harding furnishes to European statesmen no clew as to the Administration's attitude with reference to reparations. The United States, says the President, will not fail to do its duty. Participation in discussions on ways and means of perpetuating peace is explicitly promised, but it does not follow that at this stage in the negotiations between the Allies and Germany, the United States, disinterested and fair-minded as it is, will venture to make definite suggestions. The United States will stand for justice and the rule of reason, but that is a general statement.

BRITISH VIEWS ON HARDING ADDRESS

Leading Journals Affirm Declaration Implies Some Form of Obligation to Take Part in the Affairs of the World

LONDON, England (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—President Harding's inaugural address is the subject of congratulations and good will in the English press this morning. The newspapers display great interest in the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations.

The Times finds the fabric of Mr. Harding's speech less terse and more emotional than President Wilson's inaugural addresses. It contrasts Mr. Harding's address to that of President Wilson in 1917, declaring it "restrainedly suggested again that a momentous innovation in the United States policy in world affairs was inevitable."

Commenting on that part of the address of President Harding concerning American participation and sympathy in international affairs, The Times says that there he spoke the thought of civilized humanity. Regarding the President's declarations with regard to the exercise of national sovereignty and that a world supergovernment could have no sanction in the Republic, The Times, says, "nor would it be sanctioned by any civilized nation, were it proposed." The newspaper asserts that national sovereignty is not in question, and adds:

"That misconception removed, if it be a tangible misconception, we can welcome without reserve Mr. Harding's declaration that the American people 'have come to a new realization of our place in the world.'"

A "Seemly Program"

Referring to Mr. Harding's statement that the Americans are ready to encourage a seemly program, The Times says:

"No sensible man of the allied nations ever doubted it. But the American people will understand that the relation of these ideals to the working of their constitutional institutions is at times a matter of perplexity in Europe. There is perplexity now at the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations, but no tendency to deny the American people the right to decide for themselves the steps they shall take toward the realization of the great ideals which President Harding proclaimed.

"His declaration implies some form of obligation, and peoples sharing these ideals will look forward with anxious hope to see by what action the President of the United States will redeem this promise to civilized mankind."

The Morning Post expresses the belief that with the inauguration of Mr. Harding the outlook for present and future relations between the United States and Great Britain were never more pleasant or more hopeful. This newspaper says it finds nothing in the President's declaration of policy which suggests conflict between British and American ideas.

The paper finds in Mr. Harding's policy of "non-involvement" in European affairs a natural maintenance of the ideas on which the American Constitution is founded, and which does not exclude that practical association of nations for a definite object "which is of such incalculable potential value in the world, not only for keeping the peace but for removing occasion for irritation endangering the preservation of peace."

"Doom of League"

The address of Mr. Harding is regarded by this newspaper as virtually pronouncing the doom of the League of Nations. It declares there can be no effective League without the United States as a member. It adds that President Harding's statement on this subject is "a majestic assertion of the sentiment of nationality. What America offers the world is not abandonment of nationality, but service of nationality in association and ties—a noble gift which we in this country will heartily reciprocate."

The Daily News declares it is able to say nothing but "amen" to President Harding's refusal to enter alliances, and his aspirations for peace and disarmament. It regrets, however, that he leaves his attitude toward the League of Nations indeterminate. The newspaper deplores Mr. Harding's decision for "non-involvement in the affairs of Europe. It expresses the earnest hope that the United States will not "by contemptuous indifference or passive discountenance, strike a disastrous blow at the hope the League has inspired and thus hurl Europe back into the pit from which it is with such infinite suffering and difficulty climbing."

Constitutional Problem

The Daily Telegraph says the next chapter in American history will see the equality of the President and his Administration put to a hard test, even if it be less terrible than their predecessors faced. It adds that Mr. Harding, since his election has confirmed "that impression of powerful sanity, unassuming force of character and honest devotion to duty which Europe received when he was chosen."

"He stands for the national craving," the Daily Telegraph continues, "to return, if may be, to the old, tried ways in which the United States found prosperity, relative political tranquility and the general diffusion of happiness that were the envy of the world."

After enumerating the problems before the new Administration, the Daily Telegraph concludes:

"The people of this country wish well to the American statesman, who has made himself a warm advocate of cordial amity between his great nation and the British Empire."

The advent of a new administration is welcomed by the Daily Chronicle, which says:

"We shall now be able once more to ascertain the American policy as something definite—a very great gain to everybody." It is of the opinion that the President's referring to disarmament was the principal foreign point in his speech, declaring that Great Britain certainly will do everything possible to support his practically conceived initiative.

Following Washington

The ideas which Mr. Harding laid down, The Daily Express says, do not differ materially from those of George Washington.

"Mr. Harding definitely repudiates the principle of the League of Nations," it adds. "So far as we see, he is nothing but an aloof, self-centered American.

"His statement 'America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest construction of human relationship,' astrous blow at the hope the League has inspired and thus hurl Europe back into the pit from which it is with such infinite suffering and difficulty climbing."

Constitutional Problem

The Daily Telegraph says the next chapter in American history will see the equality of the President and his Administration put to a hard test, even if it be less terrible than their predecessors faced. It adds that Mr. Harding, since his election has confirmed "that impression of powerful sanity, unassuming force of character and honest devotion to duty which Europe received when he was chosen."

"He stands for the national craving," the Daily Telegraph continues, "to return, if may be, to the old, tried ways in which the United States found prosperity, relative political tranquility and the general diffusion of happiness that were the envy of the world."

After enumerating the problems before the new Administration, the Daily Telegraph concludes:

"The people of this country wish well to the American statesman, who has made himself a warm advocate of cordial amity between his great nation and the British Empire."

The advent of a new administration is welcomed by the Daily Chronicle, which says:

"We shall now be able once more to ascertain the American policy as something definite—a very great gain to everybody." It is of the opinion that the President's referring to disarmament was the principal foreign point in his speech, declaring that Great Britain certainly will do everything possible to support his practically conceived initiative.

Following Washington

The ideas which Mr. Harding laid down, The Daily Express says, do not differ materially from those of George Washington.

"Mr. Harding definitely repudiates the principle of the League of Nations," it adds. "So far as we see, he is nothing but an aloof, self-centered American.

"His statement 'America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest construction of human relationship,' assolely to the substance of his proposals."

A "Difficult Passage"

MANCHESTER, England (Saturday)—President Harding indicated in his inaugural address his willingness to enter some sort of organization which would prevent future wars, says The Manchester Guardian. It adds that he is called upon to bridge a difficult passage in the United States' relations with the rest of the world.

"The political exigency," it continues, "dictated that the whole plan of the League of Nations, which Mr. Wilson helped to inspire, must be stultified in America, even before it could properly be understood. The march of world events and of world aspirations makes it clear that some form of a league must and will compensate for the horrors of war. What is to be the new American Government's attitude toward it?

"Mr. Harding tells us, and his message is carefully wrapped up in one hope. Through the whole address runs a forceful current of that determination to help to make future wars impossible which led to the foundation of the League of Nations."

The Guardian is of the opinion that, while President Harding distrusts the League as being in fact an alliance of victors which proposed to do what it likes with the vanquished, he is willing to consult with it, but will not commit Americans to any of its plans without their consent.

"European nations, that haven't hesitated to impair their 'national sovereignty' because of the belief they have in the good that will ultimately come of the League," it continues, "will not quarrel over these criticisms and safeguards."

The newspaper adds that those in Europe who care for the League realize that if it is to fulfill its purpose, it must at the earliest moment widen its membership and eliminate that taunt of being a military alliance of super-government.

"Does President Harding for his part feel," the paper concludes, "as they do, that the first and most effective step toward that end would be full, friendly counsel and cooperation with America?"

Liverpool Comments

LIVERPOOL, England (Saturday)—The Liverpool Post, commenting upon President Harding's inauguration address, says he lays stress upon the urgency of an international understanding, but at the same time proclaims himself as an isolationist.

"The whole address," says the newspaper, "breathes an intense desire for the pacification of the world after its mighty tempest of war. Surely an international understanding will never become a practical aim for America, however devoutly and sincerely she may sigh after it and preach it, unless she joins hands with the other nations in a fully organized effort to promote that understanding."

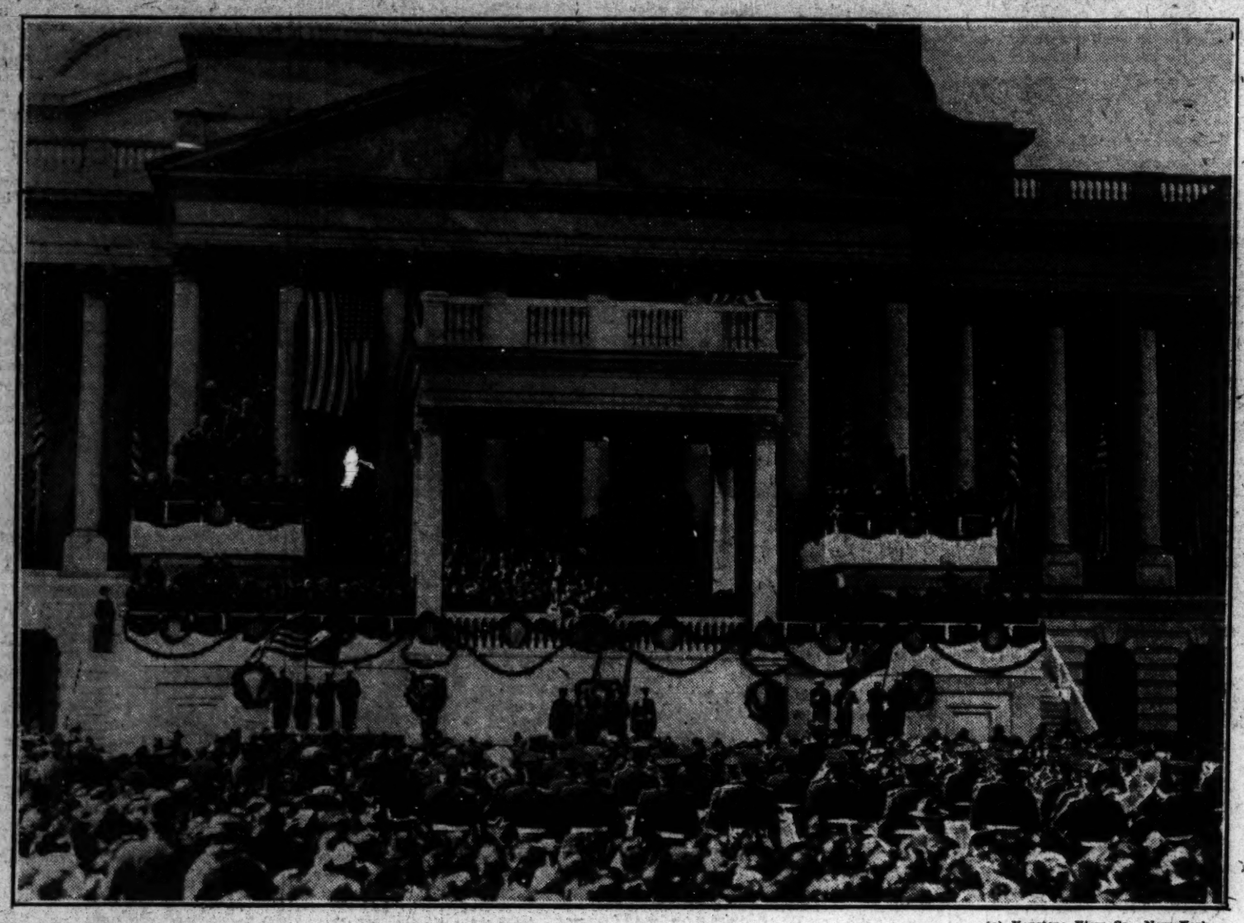
The paper suggests that the United States will ultimately join the League because she will find it increasingly inconvenient to remain out, as was evidenced by its attitude on the mandates question. The paper suggests that the high tariff "would scarcely help the resettlement of the world and stimulate good will."

Hopeful Views

LEEDS, England (Saturday) — In its comment on the inaugural address of President Harding, the Yorkshire Post today says:

"Basing himself firmly on reality, President Harding may carry the world's progress further, notwithstanding that his ideas for effecting this progress are at the moment a little vague, a little elastic."

The newspaper thinks the function of the United States in world politics may be best performed by an endeavor to create an atmosphere unfavorable to war rather than by an attempt to invent machinery for rendering war impossible. "The United States, indeed," it adds, "may advance under President Harding as under President Wilson toward the same goal, but by an alternative and more easily passable route."



(c) Keystone View Co., New York

Warren G. Harding making his inaugural address as President of the United States, at the Capitol in Washington, District of Columbia

LABOR SECRETARY'S POLICY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All groups of the population will be expected to make use of the Department of Labor during the term of the present Federal Administration, John J. Davis, incoming secretary, emphasized on Saturday. "This includes employers, as well as the public and the workers," said Mr. Davis. "I want the department from now on to be of service to everybody, not just a few groups. I shall make every effort to have this service absolutely nonpartisan. Special interests will be given no special consideration.

Mr. Davis' statement indicated to many officials the inauguration of new policies in the Labor Department, which was much under fire during the last few months.

NEW YORK PRINTERS LOSING BUSINESS

Middle West Is Said to Do Work at Lower Rate—Proposed Reduction of Wages in New York to Meet This Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City is losing printing business that it has had for years, according to E. A. Hendrick, president of the New York Employing Printers Association, who says that costs must be reduced to prevent a situation in the printing trades similar to that which confronted the clothing trade this winter. Mr. Hendrick said that there was no complaint about the quality of the work, but that the question was entirely one of costs, and when it was found that a periodical could be printed more cheaply in the middle west than in New York, the printer had little argument with which to persuade the customer to renew his contract. The same was true with books, he continued, adding that it was a fact that distribution of printed matter with a national circulation was cheaper in the middle west than in New York, and, to counteract that saving to the publisher, the New York printer was almost forced to underbid other cities, which he cannot do when New York wages are higher than those of almost every competitive city in the country.

The employers wish to reduce wages 25 per cent in order to meet this competition, and have called a general trade conference of representatives of employers and workers to discuss making such reduction when new contracts are considered April 1. In a statement issued by the Employers Association, following the refusal of "Big Six" Typographical Union to participate in the conference, an open shop is forecast. This statement says:

"Present conditions cannot continue. Three things may happen—one of them will happen. First, the printing industry may go out of business, which would be just as bad, if not worse, for the union than for the employer. In the fall of 1919 this took place for several weeks and certainly is not an impossibility now. Second, wages can be reduced by the modification of the contract term. Five unions are discussing this plan now, but it can hardly be successful unless the largest union, "Big Six," joins in. Third, relations with one or all the unions can be discontinued, thereby bringing about a reduction of wages by the introduction of the open shop."

Leon H. Rouse, president of the "Big Six," is quoted as saying that his union will live up to its agreement, which runs until October 1, and charging that the employers are trying to break down their morale with threats of open shop and unemployment. The association asserts that it, too, will live up to its contract with the "Big Six" and other unions, but adds that there is no way in which any firm can be kept in the organization against the owner's will, which is favorable only when such membership seems worth while. If production costs are so high that production dwindles and the printer withdraws in order to operate an open shop, the association can offer no inducements sufficient to restrain him from such a step.

LARGE PHOSPHATE SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Florida—A large shipment of phosphate from this port to Europe will be made within the next few months by the American Shipping Corporation. About 30,000 tons will be sent from Jacksonville to ports in Europe, and most of it will be moved by Japanese ships operating to this port from Europe.

Free Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

That you may test the value of BURPEE QUALITY SEEDS we will, during this month, send entirely free a large trial packet of Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean Seeds. With the Beans we will send a Burpee Booklet about the best seeds that grow, both absolutely free. All we ask is that you send us a two cent stamp to pay the postage. Write for your beans today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Seed Growers Philadelphia

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—"The Mercantile Heart of New England"

To the Best of Our Knowledge and Belief

Our Entire Stock of Merchandise

Is Marked at Replacement Value and It

Will Be Kept on This Basis

(In fact, hundreds of items are just now even less than replacement value)

We believe the public should buy their needs freely for the next few months under these circumstances, as nearly all manufacturers with whom we do business tell us that their prices will be no lower, and some may be higher by May or June.

Note:—Handling many hundreds of thousands of different articles as we do, it is quite possible that there may be a few lines where the manufacturer's price has been recently reduced and we have not as yet been informed of the fact. We would thank our patrons or any other persons to call the attention of either department managers or their assistants or the executive management to any such case, when, upon investigation, adjustment will immediately be made.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

INDIA FINDS ITSELF IN PERVERSE MOOD

Though Offered a Very Real Step Forward, the People of India Refuse to Take It and Denounce Reformed Councils

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Indian politics are in an atmosphere of suspicion from which it is highly desirable they should, if possible, emerge. It has been pointed out that the aspirations of the vocal and educated classes were greatly whetted by the general development of liberal ideas since 1914; by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India on August 20, 1917, and by the admittedly fine record of Indian troops and Indian industries during the war. The normal organ for giving collective expression to Indian politicians' feelings has been for many years the so-called Indian National Congress. As so often happens with bodies not elected on a truly democratic franchise the powers of the extremists on the congress have steadily increased each year. At the recent meeting held at Nagpur anybody could get himself elected as a delegate on going to the reception committee, signing a form and paying a few rupees.

Intense excitement prevailed; much intolerance was shown to the small and more cautious minority; some violent language was used despite the restraining presence of two fraternal delegates from the British Labor Party, Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., and Ben Spoor, M. P. The burning topic of discussion was non-cooperation as an indication of loss of faith in the government; as a protest against the "Punjab Tragedy" and the Caliphate wrongs, and, according to Mr. Ghandi, as a sure means of winning "Swaraj," or self-government, within nine months.

"Saddest Man in India"

It is advisable to trace the genesis and history of the non-cooperation movement during the last few months. It is essentially the Satyagraha movement over again. Mr. Ghandi declared that the Punjab disorders which followed on the Satyagraha made him the saddest man in India, but with extraordinary and yet seemingly sincere inconsistency he has been vehemently advocating a wider form of passive resistance. Mr. Ghandi is decidedly unbalanced, for this attitude followed on a brief period when apparently he was prepared to work with the Reformed Councils. He has published an open letter to Englishmen in the Indian press, which must be read with respect, pointing out his previous record—that he ran an ambulance in the South African war and in the Zulu troubles of 1906, and that during the recent war he had been commended by the Viceroy for his recruiting campaign; that in effect he had cooperated with the British until he had lost all faith in their promises.

The seeds of his bitterness were probably sown in South Africa, where, to put it mildly, the Indian is hardly treated as an equal, and where Mr. Ghandi conducted his first passive resistance campaign. With greater political self-consciousness nothing has created more indignation in India than the alleged unfair discrimination against Indians in other parts of the Empire, notably in South and East Africa, but also in Canada and Fiji. Mr. Ghandi wished the whole population effectively, but above all peacefully, to boycott the British Government, which he considers satanic and therefore to be shunned. The students are all to leave the schools and colleges. The lawyers are all to give up practicing at the bar. All holders of Bibles are to renounce them. No candidates, and this was very important, were to stand for election to the Reformed Councils, and if they did no voters were to vote for them. The later stages of the campaign contemplate the withdrawal from government of all its servants—soldiers, police, postal, and telegraph employees.

Political Aberration

One would have thought that if ever there was a movement calculated to impress a dispassionate observer with an idea of political aberration of India, here it was. The people are offered a very real step forward, and they refuse to take it. They denounce the councils and the transferred ministers as frauds, and the non-cooperators argue that if this is done with sufficient unanimity, not only will the British Government fall, but the home government will forthwith recognize India's fitness for full self-government. A resolution calling on the full program of non-cooperation to be put in force at any time on the demand of Congress was moved by C. R. Das, seconded by Mr. Ghandi, and carried by acclamation by an assembly representative only of the Extremist Party.

The majority of the educated classes foresaw the dangers of non-cooperation and, headed by men of the caliber of C. Y. Chintamani, now to be in charge of a transferred ministry in the United Provinces, and chairman of the Moderate Conference held at the end of December, 1920, and Pandit Mohan Malaviya, the principal of the Hindu University at Benares and one of the leaders of the opposition in the Legislative Council to the Rowlatt Acts, they have fought the movement with great vigor. So far, though not scotched, the non-cooperation cry has conspicuously failed to move the educated classes and, as was perhaps to be expected, its more fiery advocates are becoming more violent and in a few cases overstepping the bounds of order. The only success, and that has been limited, which has attended Mr. Ghandi and the Ali brothers, the protagonists of the Moslem community, has been with the students, the most immature section of the community.

A False Analogy

Much play has been made with the false analogy of the students at Oxford and Cambridge flocking to the colors in 1914. In the same way they have been urged to leave their government controlled colleges and universities and, by this peaceful noncooperation, win "swaraj" within nine months. At Abgarh, a Moslem University, initial success was defeated by the firmness of the principal and the other trustees. At Benares Pandit Mohan Malaviya routed the invaders, and Mr. Ghandi and the Ali brothers had most disappointing meetings at Ihansi. A few students went on strike at the Islamia College at Lahore, and at the moment of writing, there are about 10,000 out at a number of institutions in Calcutta.

Some have absented themselves from their studies for some time at Rangoon, but this can be accounted for more by slack discipline than Mr. Ghandi's propaganda. Elsewhere there has not been a ripple. The number of lawyers who have ceased practicing, and the number of title holders who have resigned their distinctions can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The councils were not boycotted; on the contrary there were always many more candidates than seats despite the abuse of the extremist press. And the number of electors who went to the poll, varying from 10 to 60 per cent in the case of one district at Lucknow, was very encouraging. The average may be taken at 20 per cent. When it is considered that the overwhelming mass of the population of India has no political consciousness whatsoever, and that the machinery of democratic election on western lines is even stranger; that many following the electors of the first parliaments in England thought the vote was a penalty; when, too, it is realized how in Britain where the political consciousness is as highly developed as in any country of the world, it is rare nowadays to find more than 60 per cent go to the poll, India has no cause to feel ashamed of her first effort. The extremist papers claimed the result as a great victory for their propaganda, but it was ignorance, apathy, novelty, and in two or three cases, notably at the storm center of Lahore, violence that was responsible for the actual smallness of the polls.

Grave Warning Uttered

The congress which completed its annual meeting recently at Nagpur, the assembly of 1919 having been held at Amritsar, was distinguished by the violence of the language used by most of the speakers. Mr. Ghandi, whose speeches always discourage violence even when most violent in themselves, referred to the country having "perhaps to pass through a sea of blood" while veteran agitators, such as Lala Lajpat Rai and Bepin Chandre Pal, fully lived up to their past record. Many candid things were said about non-cooperation, in particular by Mr. Jinvah, who was nearly howled down for his candor and Mr. Ghandi, who is not consistent, for no one makes more use of the posts and telegraphs of the "Satanic" goverment than he does.

Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., who though he has lately joined the Labor Party, has a far greater experience of affairs, and is not so easily misled as his workingman colleague, Mr. Ben Spoor, M. P., vehemently spoke against the idea of refusing to cooperate with the British democracy on the road to political freedom, but to no effect. He has since uttered a grave warning in which he points out the lack of self-reliance on the part of the Indians and asserts that the need for British control would outlive the present generation. Ghandi's protest, he said, seemed to be against Western civilization. In fact, from some recent remarks on the speed and restlessness of our mechanical civilization, one is tempted to think that Mr. Ghandi considers posts and telegraphs as "Satanic" as the government which owns them.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LABOR IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The statistical section of the Union of Danish Employers has compiled some very interesting particulars as to the movement of wages and the general rise in prices for the years 1914 to 1920. It appears from these, that up till 1918 wages lagged behind the rise of prices; from that time, however, wages began to leave the index figure far behind and at the end of 1920, the rise in wages, more especially for women and unskilled labor, had in per cent risen about twice as much as the index number. The price level, or the index figure, rose on an average of 168 per cent. The average hour wage in Copenhagen rose from 54 ore in 1914 to 209 in 1920; for the provinces the figures were respectively 45 and 181.

Danish labor has given considerable trouble during the last few years, having been overbearing and independent. If a job at the wage offered did not suit workers, they did not care much, as they knew they could fall back upon their unemployment aid. The Copenhagen harbormaster told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that at one time the harbor authorities wanted a number of men; the applicants, however, declined to accept a daily wage of 16 kroner—normally 18s. in English money—they wanted piecework pay. They were told that the harbor authorities never deviated from a daily fixed wage and the men replied, "We don't care, we can go and draw our unemployment aid"—which they actually were able to do in spite of having refused a good job at 18s. per day. During the last six or eight months, however, the employers, if they have not gained the upper hand, have anyway much improved their position as against the mer

NO BETTERMENT IN SYNDICALIST SPAIN

A State of Terrorism Has Now Supervened on the Bright Optimism That Prevailed in Spain a Few Weeks Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Taken on the whole the condition of Spain in the matter of the terrorism prevailing therein has not been so bad before as it is at the present moment. This state of things supervenes on the bright optimism that held sway a few weeks ago. It was then believed that the repressive methods being so energetically pursued by Martinez Anido, the new Civil Governor—previously, as it must be remembered, Gen. Martinez Anido, and Military Governor of this same Barcelona—were meeting with success. In their own way they have deserved success; they have not been vacillating, but thorough and unceasing and pursued with an excellent knowledge of the ways and means of the objective. It was too easily assumed, perhaps, that the Syndicalist objective would offer little resistance. Now there are reprisals, the Syndicalists are turning savagely upon those whom they regard as their enemies, the forces of authority are striking back and the contest is aggravated by the aggressions of the Sindicato Libre or Free Syndicate, which is the opposition to the Sindicato Unico, the one against which the authorities are set and which they consider is the cause of all the trouble.

It must again be stated, merely in the manner of quoting from the common remarks and statements among those concerned in these matters, that the Sindicato Libre is not unsuspected of receiving assistance and encouragemen from classes above. Feeling runs so acutely in Barcelona now that many things are possible which otherwise would seem beyond the limits of human intention and action in a highly civilized community like this one of the capital of Catalonia.

Movement Spreading

The terrorist movement is undoubtedly spreading into many other parts of Spain and becoming established there. It was getting a strong hold on Bilbao, but there is some hope that after the tragedy of Manuel Gomes, the general manager of the Altos Hornos, the great blast furnace works and one of the greatest industries in Spain, it will quiet down there, even though there have been some unfortunate incidents since then. The tragedy created an enormous impression, and there were scenes afterward such as Bilbao has never known before.

The north of Spain generally appears now to be becoming more susceptible than before to the disturbing influences. There is trouble at Oviedo, and at Gijon too, and although there is as yet no Syndicalist offensive of any kind it is not a good sign that labor difficulties have arisen at Vigo, for this has been regarded as one of the most tranquil parts of all Spain, where strikes are few and far between. Then in the south there has been more bombing in Seville, but on the whole there appears less tendency for the business of outrage to flourish down there than in other parts. Cadiz, however, is uneasy.

After Barcelona the state of things is, as usual, worse at Valencia than anywhere else in Spain, though just lately the case of the city has been a trifle better than before. But a strange situation arose the other day, when lions—real, living lions—were added to the other dangers of the community. A great demonstration of workers was held in the park to protest against the tragedies inflicted on some workers by the police. The demonstration got rather out of hand, and eventually something like a panic arose. It so happened that a circus was established in the park at this time and the panic communicated itself to this place with the result that, through neglect or some other cause, five lions escaped from their cage. However, thanks to the courageous conduct of their attendants, they did not succeed in getting out of the circus. But a few days later the same lions got out of their cage again, and this time they escaped into the streets and roamed through the city, entering various cafés and houses. Naturally there were scenes of terror of a new kind, and the animals were not caught for some time.

Imprisoned Syndicalists

Twenty-two Syndicalists have just been shut up in the fortress of Montjuich, near Barcelona. One of these is the Syndicalist leader, Angel Pestana. He is one of the two men who have chiefly directed the Syndicalist operations since the beginning, his associate, "Noy del Sucre" as he is called, having been taken off to a fortress on the Balearic Isles some weeks ago. A few months ago Angel Pestana went to Russia to have a talk with Nicholas Lenine, and was making his way back to Spain through Italy when he became aware that he was much wanted by the authorities in his own country. He considered it best, therefore, to stay on at Genoa, and was doing so when the Italian authorities came to the conclusion that such a man were better in prison than out of it and so they shut him up, making the pretext that his passport was not in order.

But feeling afterward that their action was neither logical nor legal, and some sentiment in the matter being exhibited by the Italian Syndicalist elements, he was released. Thereupon he booked a berth in the Spanish ship Barcelo, but when it arrived at Barcelona two inspectors of police went on board and arrested the man and three others, who were taken along to prison. There they have been until now.

SOCIALISTS' BRIEF TASTE OF POWER

At Bradford They Set Up Municipal Clothing Store, but Unsold Stocks May Prove a Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—It is common knowledge that at the municipal elections in November last, the Socialists had a very thin time in the United Kingdom. The country was groaning under the excessive cost of living and the constantly increasing taxation, and in most cases the Conservatives and the Liberals combined more or less openly to put a stop to what has been described as "squandermania." In Bradford, the "worstedopolis" of the country, the Socialists fared very badly at the elections, and this was all the more remarkable as previously they were in a strong position and practically able to dominate the City Council.

During their brief taste of power they introduced several somewhat startling changes in municipal life, and their program provided for still more epoch-making departures, including the purchase of a school ship in which to send selected scholars for a tour round the world. Among other things, they set up a municipal clothing store, and by purchasing surplus army stocks from the government at very low prices, they were able to offer to the public clothing and soft goods of various sorts at prices much below the then prevailing retail values.

For Giants and Dwarfs

At a recent meeting of the accounts sub-committee of the Bradford City Council the balance-sheet for the past year's working was submitted, and an examination of this document reveals some extraordinary things. It was claimed by the Labor Party that the municipal clothing store had made a profit of £1028, but this really means that if the department succeed in liquidating stocks on hand at cost price, they may be able to show a profit. On that point, however, there is room for considerable doubt, inasmuch as the unsold stocks are very heavy and, what is of even more significance, they consist for the most part of out-sizes, so that apparently only giants and dwarfs may hope to be fitted at the municipal depot.

Goods to the value of £33,577 were purchased from the government by the corporation, and the unsold stock amounts to £19,322 at cost price. Allowance is made in the balance-sheet for wages (£403) and various charges, but no mention is made of depreciation—a point which would hardly be overlooked by the ordinary business house. As showing the nature of the business conducted by the corporation, one cannot do better than give from the balance-sheet a few items of outstanding interest.

For example 2000 suits were purchased at 45s. each, and 265 remain on hand. Out of 6787 suits at 47s. 6d. each, no fewer than 5725 remain unsold, while there are 400 overcoats left out of a purchase of 1000 at 40s. each. Of 10,001 pairs of navy gloves at 1s. 6d. 6708 remain on hand, and only 414 pairs of khaki gloves have been sold out of a purchase of 10,001 pairs. Out of 20,001 pairs of socks at 1s. 11d. no fewer than 13,178 pairs are still in stock, and 886 blankets are to be disposed of out of a purchase of 2000 at 16s. 6d.

"Quite a Success"

It is interesting to note that at first business was fairly brisk, and in the second week of last year the cash sales amounted to £1200. That proved to be the best week of the year, and during the last week in December the sales amounted to only £14 10s. It is claimed by the sponsors of the scheme that the department has been quite a success, "as apart from the actual profit (sic) shown in the balance-sheet, the effect on retail prices of clothing was very marked."

The City Council, however, is anything but satisfied with the position of affairs, and it is realized that unless the unexpected happens, the rate payers will have to meet the heavy loss resulting from the unsold stocks. It has been decided to advertise the goods with a view to finding purchasers, but as the various articles have already been picked over and the best taken out by bargain hunters, many believe that this will only be like throwing good money after bad. The clothing store is likely to prove a costly experiment, and it will be some time before Bradford rate payers forget this particular phase of Socialism.

HAPPY FUTURE SEEN FOR ZIONIST JEWS

Dr. Sokoloff Says in Palestine They Can Build National Hearth Safe From Persecution and Can Become Prosperous

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—During the meeting of the allied conference at Paris, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor met one of the most remarkable statesmen of today, though he is perhaps not often in the limelight. Dr. Sokoloff, who is the chief exponent of the Zionist idea in the world, who has worked with an ardor only equaled by his discretion, for the Jewish cause—the return of the Jews to a national home in Palestine—strikes one at once by his deep earnestness and his profound grasp of the problems he has set himself to solve.

He expressed himself as ready to defend the arrangements that have been reached respecting the territorial extent and the internal administration of Palestine whenever the Turkish question again came up. He had expected it to be treated at Paris. That was why he was there. But the Eastern question was postponed for the consideration of the London conference.

Pogrom in Ukraine

He is satisfied with the results of his endeavors and foresees in Palestine a happy future for the oppressed members of the great Jewish family. To the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and to other journalists who have recently come in contact with him, he has insisted upon the terrible character of Jewish massacres in the Ukraine. In other parts of the world the Jews are at this moment persecuted, especially in the unsettled portions of central Europe, but nowhere have the pogroms been on such a scale as in Ukrainia, and Dr. Sokoloff anticipates an enormous stream of emigrants who will spread over the world unless something is done to direct their steps toward the Promised Land. If they are scattered over the globe without resources, they will constitute a real problem for many lands. In Palestine they have the chance of building a foyer where they will be safe from persecution, and where they may become prosperous.

When so many new nations have sprung up from the break-up of old empires, it is time that the old Hebrew nation should find itself united. Palestine is, contends Dr. Sokoloff, the true home of the Jew, and for many years the movement which would restore to this scattered race its national character has been steadily growing. The Jew of the Bible, free in his own country, speaking his own tongue, is the ideal that has been pursued. Obviously it is wrong to describe the Jew as badly treated in Anglo-Saxon countries but there are many countries where he is hated and is placed apart.

Nationality Unchanged

There is, of course, no question of placing the Jews who have sent down roots in other lands in a worse position, of making of them foreigners where before they were citizens. The Jew in England or in America or in France will remain English or American or French. He will be under no disadvantage because other Jews have claimed their own nationality in Palestine.

Speaking of the Palestine of today, Dr. Sokoloff declares that extraordinary changes have taken place. There are to be found villages which are entirely Jewish and in which the Jews have settled down, formed an attachment for the soil, and live a free, vigorous life. The emigrants who have taken refuge in Palestine are a civilizing element. They bring with them modern methods, and Western agricultural instruments are being provided. Particularly did he mention the case of a number of Jews who arrived some years ago in Jaffa and proceeded to build a new city which Dr. Sokoloff has named Tel-Aviv. These Hebrew words mean that life has sprung up from ruins. It is a town entirely built by Jews and entirely inhabited by Jews, while in the school in the center of the town instruction is given entirely in Hebrew. The Hebrew language is a living language, spoken currently by at least 100,000 persons. Thirty years ago this was not the case. Dr. Sokoloff was a pioneer in the transformation of Hebrew into a living language.

In all his interviews with journalists, Dr. Sokoloff expresses his gratitude to the Allies and to America for the encouragement he and the Jewish people have received. It was in 1918 that he came to a complete accord with Pope Benedict XV. for it is essential that there should be no religious quarrel between the Roman Catholics, the Muhammadans, and the Jews, all of whom regard Jerusalem as one of their holy cities. For this reason, in all the holy places the inhabitants will be under the control of a special international commission.

Prospects Bright

Dr. Sokoloff expressed his satisfaction with the administration of Sir Herbert Samuel, who is the representative of Great Britain and who has won the sympathy of the various peoples who inhabit Palestine. Difficulties there have been, but they are being removed and the prospects are bright. He does not believe that there will be any discussion respecting the boundaries of Palestine and Syria. Palestine, governed under the mandate given to Great Britain, and Syria, governed under the mandate given to France, will be good neighbors.

Dr. Sokoloff said that provisional work was being arranged for the Jews who are flowing into Palestine. They are constructing roads. They are temporarily living in tents, and their nourishment is not of the best. But they are happy and hopeful. A great experiment has been begun and that it will be successful is not doubted by Dr. Sokoloff, in whom enthusiasm and prudence are strangely mingled.

BRITISH HOME FOR AUSTRIAN CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Chiefly as a result of the efforts of the Berkshire committee of the "Save the Children" fund, the historic estate of Klesshelm has been opened as a permanent home for the Austrian children. The estate, which has been placed at the disposal of the committee by the provincial Government of Salzburg for a nominal sum, consists of two magnificent buildings, and a number of smaller houses. The grounds attached are over 200 acres in extent and contain four acres of vegetable garden well stocked with fruit trees; a farm and dairy, a laundry and an open-air swimming bath.

The estate lies on a high plateau. From the terrace of the house extensive views are obtained of the surrounding country and the more distant mountains. Water power and an electrical installation already exist. In these delightful surroundings the British committee, working in cooperation with representatives of relief organizations in Austria, proposes to take care of Austrian children. Already a number of children are in residence, but there is accommodation for 500 more. The American Relief Administration is granting one meal a day per child, and a staff, largely composed of voluntary workers, is already engaged on this work of service to the children.

The responsibility for this undertaking has been shouldered by a company—which will work, of course, without profit—formed for the purpose by the Berkshire committee of the "Save the Children" fund, and under the directorship of the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire and a group of sympathetic friends.

JAPANESE WOMEN TO FIGHT DRINK TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a recent dispatch the correspondent of The Times in Japan states that, while the course of the parliamentary session which was recently opened at Tokyo is practically predetermined, other factors must not be ignored. Among them probably the most formidable is to be found in the women's movement. Last year it was the suffrage. This year prohibition may form the subject of telegrams from Japan.

Under the leadership of the secretary of the "New True" Women's Association, a campaign will be started with the opening of the session, when 10,000 women will parade before the Diet, with a platform which will include the limitation of hours for the sale of liquor, the limitation of the quantity to be sold, the enforcement of total abstinence within Parliament, and the prohibition of sale to minors. Three thousand prominent members in the religious, educational, and political world are supporting the women workers.

BERNARD SHAW'S WAY TO CONTROL PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking under the auspices of the Independent Labor Party in London recently, on the subject of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Bernard Shaw said he wondered whether it would ever dawn on people that he was thoroughly in earnest. The coal owners, he said, were getting enormous profits, and the only way to get cheap coal was to make all the separately owned mines into one big business—the people's business. They would then be able to get their coal at any average price per ton. As long as they abandoned the industries of the country to a number of separate men, whose sole business in life was not to supply the people with the necessaries of life, and to make the nation rich and prosperous, but who simply wanted to make the greatest profit for themselves individually, then they would always be paying for everything they consumed, not on the average cost of production, but the cost of production under the most difficult circumstances. They had been preaching the system of the pooling of industries for years.

The dictatorship of the proletariat, Mr. Shaw said, meant nothing more than the government of this country in the interests of the people who worked. There was no earthly use in getting the government of the country into their hands unless they knew how to govern intelligently. All the people who worked, whether by brain or hand, had a common interest. They could set to work quite constitutionally and use their political power to get rid of the enormous burden of the hundreds of millions they had now to pay in rent and interest to perfectly idle people. The obligation to fight when the country was in danger was not half so great as the obligation to work when it was in debt. As long as the country owed money, no man, whether capitalist, duke or beggar had the right to spend a single day without work.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—For the Nobel Peace Prize, which is distributed at the end of the year by the Norwegian Storthing, the interparliamentary group of the Swedish Riksdag has decided to recommend, jointly, Hjalmar Branting, the eminent Swedish politician and recently Minister of State, and a less well-known man to the general public, Dr. Christian Lange, a Norwegian, general secretary to the interparliamentary world union. Whether this recommendation will be acted upon is, of course, another question.

WIND-POWER IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The government intends to establish a state experimental station at Askov, in Jutland, for the purpose of testing the various types in wind-motors and also the possibility of utilizing wind-power scientifically and practically. At the same time experiments will be made at other places where mills worked by the wind are already in operation. A specially interesting feature of these experiments will be the productive power of different types of motors under changing wind conditions.

Good Shoes
Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

GO TO BOLDT'S BETTER BAKERIES
for the choicest Bakery Goods and Pastries.
415 PIKE ST.
and at
Madison, Pacific and Queen City Markets.
TWO BIG HOMELIKE RESTAURANTS
918 2nd Av. and 1414 3rd Av.
Seattle Washington

Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.
Luggage of Character
In our luggage section we feature Hartmann Cushion Top Wardrobe Trunks and hand luggage of correspondingly high quality.

THE Seattle National Bank
SECOND AVENUE AT COLUMBIA
co-operates with you through nine specialized departments.

Correct Apparel for Women
SPRING APPAREL
of Rare Quality and Distinctive Styles at Attractively Moderate Prices.
CARMAN
(Take Elevator to Third Floor)
Second Avenue at Spring Street SEATTLE

The Famous Chauncey Wright Fruit Cake
in 1¼, 3 and 5 lb. sizes, decorated $1.25 per pound, shipped anywhere.
CHAUNCEY WRIGHT RESTAURANT CO.
Hazen J. Titus, Pres.
Seattle, Wash.

A Store for Men
Singermans
CLOTHING
HABERDASHERY HATS
Seattle, Wash. Third and Pike
That Live Corner

Woodlawn Flower Shop
Main 668
1410-1412 Second Avenue, Seattle
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Our Floral Telegraph Covers U. S. and Canada
HARRY A. CROUCH

Sepia Portrait Special
One dozen dainty Photographs, specially priced at..... $5.00
James & Merrihew
709 Eitel Bldg. 2nd at Pike

G. E. Ahlquist Co.
Seattle's Expert Furriers
Manufacturer & Dealer in
Fine Furs
1914 Second Ave., next door to New Washington Hotel. Telephone Elliott 3481

RELIABLE
Transfer and Storage Co.
Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 628—1819 SEATTLE

Supply Laundry Co.
FAMILY WORK OUR SPECIALTY
1285 REPUBLICAN STREET SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Capitol 390

Morey Stationery Co.
STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES
MAIN 147
812-814 First Avenue, SEATTLE

Axel B. Morris Shoe Co.
SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
303-304 Seaboard Building
3rd Floor, Corner 4th and Pike, SEATTLE

WOMEN TACKLING HOUSING DIFFICULTY

Women's Pioneer Housing Limited in London Will Acquire Houses and Transform Them Into Flats as Soon as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A really practical effort is being made to cope with the housing difficulty as it affects women in and near London. Women's Pioneer Housing Limited is an organization which is being launched under influential auspices, and no doubt shares will be taken up by those anxious to help in the matter, as well as by the women who will benefit under the scheme. Such well-known names as those of Viscountess Rhondda, Lady Emmett, Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Herbert Lewis are upon the council, which inaures the scheme being run on practical and business lines.

Special arrangements are made for would-be tenants to take shares, a proviso in the prospectus stating that "applications for flats will be especially dealt with which come from intending tenants, who are prepared to subscribe for sufficient shares and loan stock to cover a quarter of the proportionate cost of the purchase and conversion of their flat. Such quarter is estimated at from £50 to £250 according to size and situation."

A Special Appeal

At the same time the needs of the hundreds of women in need of a place to live, who cannot even command that modest sum for investment, is not forgotten, and a special appeal to invest is made to those who "are already comfortably housed," to "employers who benefit by women's work" and "to all interested in the progress of professional women."

So great is the need for residences of the kind that it is proposed to acquire large houses immediately, transforming them into flats as soon as possible.

In discussing the housing problem in general, and the work of the organization of which she is chairman in particular, the Countess of Selborne said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The housing question is now more than ever important, and few people realize unless they have had practical experience in the matter how much the health, comfort and happiness of the tenant depends on the management of an estate. In good management the human factor is taken into account, and the result is an advantage, both to the landlord and to the tenant.

Women Rent Collectors

"Our society, the Association of Women House Property Managers, trains suitable women to undertake the duty of rent collecting and estate management. The rents are collected with absolute regularity every week, so the collector can keep a constant outlook on the general conditions of the property. The tenants are encouraged to report repairs, so that these can be dealt with at once, and in many cases future expense saved.

"The manager also selects the tenants. References of incoming tenants are always taken up, and care is taken that the house is not let to more people than would be allowed under the Public Health Act. When rents are high, it is a temptation to take in lodgers to help to pay the rent; if the lodger is a single man or woman there is no objection, provided there is sufficient accommodation, and it may be of great service to the lodger. Where it means, however, that another family comes into the house, and has to share all the convenience for cooking, washing, and so forth, invariably friction arises, and the comfort of the house is gone.

Women's Special Work

"The right woman is required," continued Lady Selborne, "if the work is to be well and usefully done, for the manager has constantly to think what will make the houses and the people better. If schemes of help are started, they are such as will stimulate the people to do things for themselves, and make for the good of the community. And all this work which is specially suited to women. It is the wife who generally pays the rent; women are more fully cognizant of household needs, and are familiar with what is required to make a house comfortable.

"Women are accustomed to supervise details which may seem trivial, but are extremely important in their influence on the comfort and well-being of the occupiers. Women managers encourage the tenants to take an interest in their own homes, and this leads naturally to interest in the question of housing, sanitation, infant welfare, and similar subjects. From the very homeliness of the relation, the tenants learn to realize their responsibility toward the community in which they live, and from this interest they come to see the connection between their affairs and those of the nation at large.

Training Managers

"There is a period of training for managers, comprising a course of lectures, accompanied by the study of suitable books on such subjects as repairs, sanitation, construction, the law of landlord and tenant, and the assessment and rating of property; elementary bookkeeping is also studied. Concurrently with this the beginner will accompany a manager on her rounds, so you see at the end of the first year, if she passes the examination on the above subjects, she will be well on the way to becoming a manager.

"Many women have already received appointments, many by sheer good work and personality having been already established in posts, and considering the youth of our association the response has been very gratifying, though among private owners there is still much prejudice to be overcome. Some of the large industrial blocks of buildings both in London and in several provincial centers, containing from 600 to 800 dwellings, are entirely under the control of a woman manager, who, of course, employs assistants under her. For some time the ecclesiastical commissioners have employed only women managers for their house property. It is certainly an interesting and useful opening for a woman with a good business head, practical common sense, and wide sympathies," said Lady Selborne in conclusion.

PARIS MASONRY'S COMING-OF-AGE

Anglo-Saxon Masonic Lodge Marks the Event by a Celebration in the French Captial

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Anglo-Saxon Lodge of Paris has just celebrated its coming-of-age, when about 50 brethren attended the function, including several distinguished visitors from England, Ireland, and the United States, in addition to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France and the Supreme Commander of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree. The secretary and the senior past master of the lodge, E. P. Denny, was presented with a handsome gold chronometer as a small recognition of his services to the lodge. Mr. Denny was a founder of the lodge and has acted as secretary from its consecration, and during that time has not missed a single meeting.

In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Denny gave an interesting resumé of the history of the lodge. It was the outcome of a meeting between six British and two American Masons at a Paris café, when they decided to found a lodge for English-speaking Masons in Paris. This was done after many difficulties and in the course of its history many other difficulties have had to be overcome, the most convincing proof of which is that there are at present 74 members on the register, a very creditable record, as only a relatively small number of English and American brethren settle down in the French capital. The lodge is carried on strictly in accord with the tenets of British and American Masonry and a hearty welcome is extended to all English-speaking brethren visiting Paris. In all its meetings at least six nationalities are represented and sometimes the number has reached 16 and 17.

Masonry at Monte Carlo

The necessary sanction having been obtained from the Prince of Monaco, it is proposed to take the necessary steps to found an English Masonic lodge at Monte Carlo. The project was very favorably entertained some years ago, but the war and, perhaps, other considerations, caused the decision to be postponed. The news has given great satisfaction to Freemasons all along the Riviera. The English Grand Lodge is said to have signified approval.

The Hon. James MacKenna has been installed District Grand Master for Burma by the Hon. N. W. Parakh, past grand deacon and past deputy district grand master. After his installation Mr. MacKenna appealed to the lodges and brethren for support to the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and a sum of 100 guineas was voted from the district grand lodge funds.

Oxfordshire has just held the annual meetings of the provincial grand chapter and lodge under the presidency of Viscount Valentia. All chapters and lodges in the Province were represented and all reported increases during the past year, with the exception of one of the 14 lodges. In 1919, to meet the ever-increasing demands for admission to the order, the Annesley Lodge was formed and consecrated. The pressure, however, still continues and the Grand Lodge has now granted a warrant for the foundation of another lodge in the city of Oxford, to be known as the Isis, No. 4242, and this will shortly be consecrated.

Craft's Central Home

The Province has also decided to support to the utmost of its power the scheme for the establishment of a central home for the craft. In his address, the provincial grand secretary, the Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, pointed out that it is useless expecting to learn what Freemasonry really means from books or even by taking part in the ceremonies: such a lesson can only be gained by putting Masonic precepts into practice. The provincial Masonic year ended on August 1 last, when the aggregate membership stood at 1221, compared with 1075 in 1919, the Apollo University Lodge heading the list with 320 members. Since that date the numbers have been considerably augmented.

The Aldershot Camp Lodge, No. 1331, has just held its installation meeting, which, this year, was of a more notable character than usual. A gift, unique in character, was made to the lodge by Maj. W. F. Crosse, who had served in India, Egypt, and Palestine. When he was about to leave Aldershot to proceed to Palestine he said that if ever he was in Jerusalem he would endeavor to obtain a piece of the rock on which King Solomon's temple was built and bring it to Aldershot. He has fulfilled his object to the letter, for he dug up a piece of that rock on the site of the original temple, and this piece has been fashioned into a rough ashlar and a smooth ashlar for the adornment of the senior and junior wardens' pedestals. These have been fitted with inscribed plates commemorating the gift.

IMPORTANT STEP IN UNIVERSAL PEACE

Institute of International Affairs Will Supply Need Long Felt by Publicists and Other Students of Foreign Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The British Institute of International Affairs has been in full swing since last July. At the end of November the American Council for Foreign Affairs decided to merge itself into a projected American Institute of International Affairs, which is now, therefore, in the process of formation; and there is a movement on foot in Paris, led by Philip Millet and supported by prominent publicists and diplomatists, for the formation of a French institute.

It was in Paris, during the Peace Conference of 1919, that the idea of founding such an institute was first mooted. At that time there was a unique collection of politicians, journalists, economic experts and historians assembled in Paris at the hotels of the various allied delegations. They rubbed shoulders, exchanged opinions, acquired a knowledge of each other's countries, which was of the highest value.

Reducing Chances of War

They came to realize that if only the opinion-forming publicists and the executive politicians of all countries could at all times enjoy the mutual benefit of such intercourse, then the chances of the war between the nations would be minimized. They, therefore, decided to perpetuate in one form or another the organization which existed at Paris, and "The Institute of International Affairs, founded at Paris, 1919," was the result.

It was decided to make a beginning by forming a British and an American branch, although it was hoped that France would do likewise at the earliest opportunity. It happened that the British and American delegates to the conference were thrown very much together, more so than with the French delegates, and for the simple reason that they spoke the same language, were of the same race, and to a certain extent shared the same political tradition. It was for this reason, and this alone, that Britain and America made the first move.

When on July 5, 1920, the British institute was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Lord Robert Cecil from the chair laid emphasis on the desirability of France and other countries establishing similar institutes. In all the other great intellectual spheres there is a central organization to coordinate and crown the various activities. There is the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Geographical Society. It was felt in Paris that there ought to be a similar organization in the field of international politics.

Movement Taken Seriously

The experience of the present winter in London has abundantly proved the value of such an institute. Cabinet ministers and Foreign Office officials have taken it seriously, although the latter were at first inclined perhaps to regard it as an attempt to penetrate into a sphere which before was exclusively their own. Membership of the institute, however, is severely limited to those who are qualified to make some definite contribution to the study of foreign affairs, the maximum membership having been fixed at 1000.

The meetings are strictly private and members are pledged not to allow any report of what is said appear in the press; and as a result the meetings have been extraordinarily illuminating by reason of the fact that cabinet ministers and others possessing confidential information, or at any rate information which they could never divulge in public, have in fact broken down their reserve.

Sir Maurice Hankey, who probably knows more about diplomacy by conference, before, during and after the war, than any man living, inasmuch as he has attended all the peace conferences and other diplomatic conferences, has read a paper on his experiences. Herbert Fisher, president of the Board of Education, who attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva as British delegate, has talked at length before the institute on his experiences and Lord Robert Cecil has talked on his. The latter meeting was a good illustration of what the institute can do.

Frank Disclosure

Few people could attend the Assembly at Geneva in person, especially as it lasted several weeks; and even those who did attend it, as outside observers, were far from knowing the real motives and influences which were shaping decisions behind the scenes. An hour or two of frank disclosure on the part of Mr. Fisher and Lord Robert Cecil, commented on in discussion by journalists and others who were there, shed a world of light on the whole story of the Assembly.

As an indication of the seriousness with which the institute is taken in Great Britain, it may be mentioned that Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, who was Foreign Minister when the war broke out, Arthur Balfour, who succeeded him in the office, and J. R. Clynes, the distinguished Labor leader who has achieved cabinet rank, have all spoken frankly from the same platform at the same meeting.

When the new headquarters in Malet Street are completed, the institute will supply a need long felt by publicists and other students of foreign affairs; and when the American and French branches are also functioning, it is hoped to organize a system of exchange which will bring the points of each separate branch into one common stock.

Such an organization will, it is hoped, create the indispensable ground under the feet of a successful League of Nations, although it will in no sense do propagandist work. The members of the British institute are recruited from every school of political thought.

PRINCE MAX OPPOSED TO THE PARIS TERMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The full text of the statement, a brief summary of which was cabled at the time to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, by Prince Max of Baden, in reply to a request for his opinion on Paris reparations proposals, is as follows:

"The allied statesmen must know that their demands cannot be fulfilled. Illusions as to Germany's economic and financial strength can no longer be entertained in authoritative allied circles since the investigations and discussions which experts and negotiators have conducted for months past must have given them all the required information. There is absolutely no doubt that the numerous inter-allied commissions, in so far as they have looked for the truth with good will, and many of them have, must be in a position to deny that Germany can pay the sums demanded from her.

"I regard as false the theory that France overestimates in good faith Germany's paying powers. On the contrary, impossible conditions are being knowingly formulated so that the threatened 'sanctions' can be put into effect. Those 'sanctions' are intended to achieve the final aim of French policy, namely the disintegration of Germany. More is being asked from us than we can possibly pay so that by means of the punishments projected we may be ruined as we certainly shall be.

"In the British press here and there between the lines the following proposal is being made to Germany: 'Sign the Paris agreement. We know very well that you will not be able to pay for any length of time the sums we claim. But perhaps you will be able to pay for the next few years, during which time Europe will have peace and France be brought to a more reasonable frame of mind.' Such a proposal means in plain language the following: 'France is deceiving its people. We English deceive France and our own people. Help us to carry this farce through.' All I have to answer to such a proposal is that it is possible that by the creation of chaos the entente may succeed in getting a new German government to put its signature to the Paris dictatorship but the present government, which is led by Mr. Fehrenbach and Dr. Simons, will not sign. Both men are incapable of putting their signature to a lie. Dr. Simons has already proved that at Versailles.

"Is seems that allied statesmen cannot bring themselves to believe that there are statesmen to whom foreign policy is not a dishonorable hobby but who wish to keep their words, even when pledged to their enemies. I am of course quite convinced that the threats of our enemies do not constitute a bluff and that the entry of the French and the occupation of the Ruhr mining area will signify a catastrophe. I know equally well that we are powerless to prevent that disaster and also that the Anglo-Saxon peoples will yield to the French in this matter. But we Germans are prepared to face that catastrophe before we stretch out our hands to help to forge for our children and grandchildren the chains which now fetter us. Without a speedy revision of the Peace Treaty, central Europe is lost and I fear that public opinion in the allied countries will not compel that revision which has been compromised through the new and sensational developments in the foolish and cruel policy of the French."

RULES FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In view of disloyal Irish processions through the streets of Melbourne in the past, the Melbourne City Council has resolved that the St. Patrick's Day procession this year must carry in its forefront the Australian flag and the Union Jack, each six feet square, and that no disloyal emblems shall be displayed.

MIAMI'S WINTER VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Florida — With a normal population of about 30,000, the population of Miami will exceed 65,000 by January 20, according to E. G. Sewell, president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. "We shall accommodate 5000 more people than last season," said Mr. Sewell. "If we had 10 more hotels, we could fill them all."

CANADA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM INQUIRY

Grand Trunk Railway Property Said to Be Valuable and to Have Been Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—J. B. Berry, railway engineering and valuation expert from Chicago, occupied the witness stand for seven days before the arbitration commission now hearing testimony regarding the value of the Grand Trunk Railway system, taken over by the Dominion Government. The chairman is Sir Walter Cassels, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, while the Grand Trunk is represented by W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, and the Dominion Government by Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance for the Dominion.

The whole Grand Trunk system was traversed in the course of this extended examination. Mr. Berry gave an extraordinary wealth of detail as to the general condition of the Grand trunk system. Dealing with conditions in Ontario, he described the various lines and branches of the road in that Province. His judgment generally was that the territory covered by the system had more prosperous small manufacturing towns and cities than any similar territory he knew of, either in the United States or Canada. Mr. Berry said that the Grand Trunk grades were good all over, so good that the road could successfully compete with the New York Central between Boston and Chicago.

Lines Well Equipped

The branch lines in Ontario were well equipped, and where they were not so well equipped they were adequate for the traffic. Mr. Berry emphatically stated that on not a line he had inspected would he spend a cent more than was being spent, unless the business grew to such an extent as to warrant the expenditure. He gave a detailed description of the Toronto terminals, which he considered exceptionally well planned and located for both passenger and freight business. At Toronto the Grand Trunk had 127 miles of tracks and 17 miles of traders' sidetracks, making a total of 144 miles of tracks, while its yards and other plants comprised 934 acres of very valuable land.

The yards and other facilities at Toronto were well laid out and excellently kept up, while it would be a very difficult and tremendously expensive task to replace them. They included stockyards, provisions for emergency feeding and watering of stock in transit, and other modern equipment. The best business section of Toronto was surrounded by a Grand Trunk "horseshoe," which collected the business within its encircling grasp, with facilities for business sidetracks, while outside this "horseshoe" the city was growing business feeders in every direction. The Grand Trunk was the oldest trunk line in Toronto, and naturally many of the old established businesses had been located near its tracks.

A detailed description was also provided of the various terminals and railway property belonging to the Grand Trunk system throughout eastern Canada. Interesting details of the international bridge at Niagara Falls and also of the company's property at Chicago and other American points were also given.

Terminal Facilities Good

Mr. Berry gave extended details of the terminal freight facilities in Montreal and the connections with other lines here. His general idea of the Montreal situation for the Grand Trunk was that it was well placed, admirably arranged, and in a position to handle the freight business offering from all sides. The Turcot yards at Montreal, covering 300 acres, he said, had 46 miles of sidings and about three miles of traders' sidings, used jointly with with the Canadian Northern for connections with the harbor front, with fine equipment for handling business for the ocean traffic. The Grand Trunk elevators in Montreal, he said, had about 2,000,000 bushels capacity, and in 1918 had handled about 47,000,000 bushels of grain. The Point St. Charles shops were old and not too well laid out, but admirably equipped. The main need in Montreal was an erecting plant, which he figured could be built and equipped for about $800,000.

He gave a description of the work done during 1920 on the Montreal-Toronto line, and that planned for 1921, which, in general, he said, showed that this important main line was being maintained in first-class condition. There had been a certain amount of easing off in maintenance work during the war, he said, but since then this had been completely made up. Turning to Portland, Maine, the Grand Trunk's Atlantic port, he described this as a well-protected harbor.

In answer to questions, Mr. Berry said that no railway could be always kept up in perfect condition. Sometimes minor repairs had to be kept over for a year or two, which he classified as "deferred maintenance." Necessary repairs had to be carried on, and had so been made by the Grand Trunk, so as to keep the line going in good shape. As to the through lines between Montreal and Chicago, he stated that the main trains ran at an average of around 40 miles an hour, including stops, which meant something like 60 miles an hour actual running. He would not spend a dollar altering any grade on the Grand Trunk as it stood, unless he could see another dollar or more returned for the outlay.

AUSTRALIA REJECTS ALLEGED IRISH ENVOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Osmond T. Esmond, believed to be an Irish envoy, has been denied permission to land in Australia. He refused to take the oath of allegiance which may be required from any British subject arriving in Australia. He declared that he held a passport from Lord Curzon and on it he had traveled through the United States and Canada. The Canadian Government had viséed his passport so that he might travel in Australia.

"I am a natural-born British subject," he declared, "traveling on British passports, properly viséed, and authenticated, and in the circumstances I refused to submit to the indignity of being required to take the oath of allegiance as a condition precedent to landing at any port in the Empire."

Mr. Esmond having declined for some days to take the oath, Mr. Paynton, the Australian Minister for Home and Territories, declared that under no circumstances would he be allowed to land in Australia. It is understood that the Australian Government has secured information which points to Mr. Esmond having been sent to the Commonwealth on a "diplomatic mission" in connection with the Irish "Republican" Government. Unfortunately for the visitor his arrival in Australia coincided with a strike of stewards, and he has had the privilege of remaining in a more or less solitary state on board the steamer which brought him to Australia.

AMERICANS ABROAD SEEK TAX RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American business men living in 35 different countries outside of the United States have been invited by the National Foreign Trade Convention to present their views on the taxation of American citizens living abroad, at the Eight National Foreign Trade Convention, May 4 to 7, in Cleveland, Ohio. The council says that American chambers of commerce in South America, Mexico, China, England and other countries are urging Congress to relieve Americans from taxes now levied on income received by Americans living abroad and derived from foreign sources. The American, they assert, is taxed several times as much as his foreign competitor, and thus the foreigner can undersell and overbid the American, or can use the difference in taxation in advertising his wares.

PERIOD OF GREAT PROSPERITY SEEN

Public Urged to "Look on Both Sides of the Ledger" and Work to Bring the United States to Solve World Problems

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — People must learn to look on both sides of the ledger and cease reading menaces into things that are really promises if the United States is going to achieve the realization of its position as "the hope of the world," declared Edward J. Cattell, author, editor and statistician of the city of Philadelphia, in an address before a Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon. He predicted, within a year, the greatest era of prosperity, pointing out that while Congress is spending 24 hours appropriating $42,000,000 the nation is developing $100,000,000 in spending power.

"A banker once asked me," Mr. Cattell said, "when I thought the situation would improve. I put the question to him, 'How far can a dog run into the woods?' He said it was a serious matter and I repeated the question. He answered that the dog could run as far as he wished. 'No,' I told him, 'when the dog gets just so far into the woods he's not running in he's running out.' When you get to ten minutes after midnight you are not that much further into darkness, you are ten minutes into a new day."

Turning to the war the speaker said that one of the great things it did was to show that the Constitution could stand the test. Pointing out that 17,000,000 now own government securities in contrast to the 174,000 who held them in 1914, he declared that no firmer basis could be asked.

"We have come to think in terms of continents instead of counties," Mr. Cattell said. "The Civil War did away with sectionalism, the world war took away our provincialism. We went through the test and now we have come to recognize the great fundamentals that are not changeable by law. We have learned to play the game, with judges as umpires and laws as the rules. We are getting closer together—employer and employee—and I believe that 95 per cent of our Labor is bombproof against Bolshevism. You cannot uproot the American's love of home."

Pointing out that progress and development has shown people how to grow six crops a year on what was once termed a desert, Mr. Cattell asserted that the solution of the great problems of the day is increased spending power. Invention and ambition have paved the way, he said, increasing spending power and raising standards. The "old idea of buying something for less than it is worth and selling it for more than it is worth," he declared, is going out of fashion, and people are going back to "playing the game according to the rules."

"The world doesn't owe me a living," Mr. Cattell asserted, "I owe it a life. Anybody who is alive is rich. We have got to change the idea that labor is a curse and get joy in playing the game. Our aim is government through moral means for moral ends. We are invincible if we are industrious."

FREE TEXTBOOKS BILL FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—A bill providing free textbooks for all pupils in the elementary public schools of Oregon was defeated in the house of the Legislature by a few votes.

J. Magnin & Co.
GRANT AVE. AT GEARY, SAN FRANCISCO
Telephone Douglas 2100

Vast Collections of New Spring Apparel at Prices Within the Reach of All

SUITS—FROCKS—COATS—MILLINERY—BLOUSES—SPORT APPAREL, ETC.

Apparel that is popularly priced, but illustrating in every detail our ideals of quality, of design, of intrinsic worth—the highest type of modishness procurable in garments selling at prices to please women who demand superior quality, yet desire to make only moderate expenditure for their apparel.

I. Magnin & Co. Shops are located in San Francisco and in California's leading winter resort hotels. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado, Hotel Del Coronado; in Santa Barbara, The Ambassador.

HALLAWELL SEED CO.
Store 258 Market Street
Nursery Green Street, cor. Van Ness Ave.
San Francisco
This is the season for planting Evergreen and Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, Gladiolus Bulbs, Hardy Perennials, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Descriptive catalogue mailed free on application.

ROBERT S. ATKINS
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
150 Sutter st below Kearny
San Francisco
Everything A Man Wears
Except Shoes
FEATURING
Stein-Bloch Clothes—Rogers-Peet Clothes
Interwoven Socks—Lewis Union Suits
Knapp-Felt Hats and Moissant Hats

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS
MacRorie-McLaren Company
141 Powell Street San Francisco

H. S. Crocker Co., Inc.
Stationers Engravers
565-571 Market Street
San Francisco

Willard's
130-133 GEARY ST.
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
Style and Quality Without Extravagance
SAN FRANCISCO

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How Wireless Was Discovered

We live in a wonderful century, when all sorts of marvels surround us and things which our great-grandparents, yes, and even our grandparents, would hardly believe could ever happen are just every day events!

It was a brave young Italian, Guglielmo Marconi, who found out how to make this wonderful message-sending which you all know as "wireless telegraphy."

But before Marconi found out the great secret, and when people were first trying to use electricity, as far back as 1842 and 1859, a man called Lindsay in Scotland, another called Morse in America, and one called O'Shaughnessy in India found out a way of sending messages through water without connecting wires, but it came to nothing.

Then in 1892 an important post office man in England, Sir William Preece, found a way of sending messages from the mainland near the Bristol channel to an island, but his method wasn't much use either for any long distance.

All sorts of people, working at little schemes of their own gave new views of things to the world and these eventually were used in the right way by a man who saw just a little further, so we now have the wonderful "wireless."

Marconi saw that Professor Hertz was right when he said certain "ether" waves could be set going by an apparatus specially designed for them. Marconi felt certain that if these "waves" were properly managed they could be used to signal all over the world!

"Ether," we are told, is something which is all over the world and in all space. The sun, which is ninety-three million miles away from us, reaches us by making "light waves" through this ether, and our eyes see these waves and so we receive the sun's message that he is shining all right!

It was other waves of the same nature as light which Marconi used to send his messages, waves which are started in the air by a special instrument, and which cannot be seen by our eyes, but only by what Lord Kelvin called "an electric eye," or in other words a receiving instrument in sympathy with the one that sends the messages, just as our eyes are in sympathy with the sun and other light-senders.

Marconi tried first to make "wireless" at his father's villa in Pontecchu, Italy. First he could only make messages go a few yards, from room to room, but at last, after trying all sorts of experiments, he was able to receive signals the length of the garden.

He used very simple things. In the message sender or "transmitter" he had what is known as an "induction coil," which could make an electric spark between two balls; one was joined to a metal can hoisted on a mast and the other to a metal plate buried in the earth.

This spark started the "ether waves" which sent the messages. At the other end, where the message was received, he had an instrument called a "coherer," which worked in such a way that when the "waves" reached it, it was able to put down the messages with the assistance of a little machine that made marks on a tape like dots and dashes, and these dots and dashes stood for letters of the alphabet!

Every one thought, "Wonderful!" and in 1896 Marconi went to England and was granted the first patent for wireless telegraphy by means of these waves.

The Englishman, Sir William Preece, who had already made a sort of wireless, was ever so much interested in the clever young Italian, and he helped him by arranging that he should try his new instrument on Salisbury Plain and see how far messages could be sent.

At first they were able to signal nearly two miles, next year they were able to make it known over 12 miles, and in 1899 the English Channel was bridged—messages were sent from a meeting at Dover to a French association at Boulogne!

Meanwhile people were so interested that a company was formed to develop Marconi's signaling, ships were fitted out and messages were quickly received. And then Marconi thought that if he could bridge the English Channel surely he could bridge the Atlantic! Some of the cleverest men felt sure that the curvature of the earth would prevent the electric waves coming from England being felt in America unless the masts or "aerials" were miles and miles high. They also said that such tremendous waves would swamp the little ones in everyday use, just as thunder drowns the noises of everyday life.

But Marconi felt sure that they were wrong; he knew that certain instruments only answer to others quite in tune with themselves, and it was with this thought in his mind that he set to work to try out his belief.

In 1900 he began his experiments at Poldhu. Twenty-one great masts, each 210 feet high, were put up, but next year they were blown down in a gale. Meanwhile over the Atlantic at St. John's, Newfoundland, the receiving station was being made, but here, too, the storms upset work.

At last, with the help of kites and balloons by which they were able to get the "aerials" up, some tests were made and in December, 1901, the first message was sent across the Atlantic—a distance of 1800 miles.

I could still go on telling you of all the wonderful things that have happened through Marconi's brave efforts in making the world see that his theories were right.

All sorts of new improvements have been made, we have wireless telephony, and experiments happen every day—and the Italian could be counted as one of the "great men" which Longfellow describes when he wrote:

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

A Poppy Picnic

Dorothy and Douglass were invited to go on a picnic. So early Saturday morning, their mother packed a nice lunch of sandwiches, and cake and fruit, and they hurried away with their aunt, who was going to take them into the country to hunt wild flowers.

This was a California picnic because they all lived in California, in a little town that was surrounded by hills. These hills are called foothills because they are at the feet of higher hills or mountains.

It was a glorious day in April and the sun shone brightly on the green fields and made the blades of dew-covered grass sparkle like diamonds.

Douglass was certain he would find the first flowers and he ran on ahead, but Aunt told Dorothy that it was the bright eyes that always found the first flowers. Dorothy laughed with delight because she knew that her brother would run so fast he wouldn't take time to notice along the way.

They were all climbing up a hill that had a broad path leading to the top and, while Douglass was scrambling and panting to get to the top, Dorothy stopped along by a little hollow and there were some flowers!

They were bright yellow poppies!

"Oh, look, look!" she cried. "Look at the California poppies!"

Aunt called to Douglass and he answered, "What's up?"

"You thought you would beat us to the top of the hill," Dorothy called, "but I found the first flowers!"

Douglass was so surprised that he jumped and then he came running back.

"Just look," Aunt said. "This whole field is covered with poppies!"

Sure enough, in every little hollow the lovely golden poppies grew thickly.

"They like a warm place, I guess," Dorothy said.

"Yes, that is right," Aunt replied. "When the sun comes up these flowers open their petals and bloom out wide, and when night comes and it is dark, they will close up, shut their eyes, as it were, and go to sleep!"

"Can we see them do it?" Douglass asked.

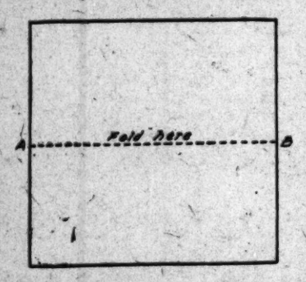
"Yes," Aunt said. "We will all pick a nice bouquet to take home to Mother, and she will put them in vases of water and you can watch them close their petals tonight."

Dorothy picked the brightest orange poppies, Douglass picked the biggest bunch and Aunt picked the ones with the longest stems, and after they had compared their bouquets they set them down on the cool green grass in a shady spot.

Then they themselves sat down under a tree and ate their picnic lunch before they went home.

Paper Lanterns

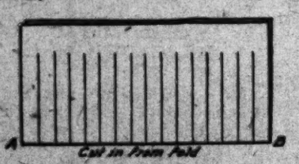
The Japanese people make many pretty articles out of paper. Most of us have seen or used their fans, parasols, candle shades or lanterns, so artistically shaped.



Patterning after them somewhat, we can make little lanterns that are pretty for decorating a room to give it a festive air. They look best when strung on a cord or fine wire about a foot apart.

A piece of water-color paper will first have to be prepared by moistening well with a clean wet brush. Then fill the brush with red paint and drop on the paper in several places. Do the same with the blue paint, yellow, and the green, and so on until all colors have been used and the paper presents a "rainbow" appearance. You will find that on account of the dampened paper the colors will blend nicely one with the other, and they may be made as heavy or as delicate as desired. Now leave it a while, undisturbed, to dry.

Then it is ready to cut into five-inch squares. Take one of these squares and fold it double. With a pencil mark lines one-fourth of an inch apart and two inches deep. Cut along these lines. Open the paper and paste together, overlapping the edges so as to make a cylindrical lantern which will stand out a little at the middle crease as shown in the sketch. Paste a strip of paper, preferably black, to the top for a handle. It greatly adds to the appearance of the lantern if the black strips of paper are pasted around the upper and lower edges.



The lanterns may be made of different sizes and of plain-colored paper, if desired, and even colored magazine covers make attractive ones.

I Know a Little Waterfall

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I know a little waterfall
In a woodland way;
It dashes and it splashes down
All the livelong day.
It jumps from off a ledge of rocks
With a sudden leap,
Startling flowers at its brink,
Nodding, half asleep,
Flinging bits of rainbow mist
To the soft spring breeze,
Throwing bright drops roguishly
At the stately trees.
A boisterous waterfall it is,
But don't you think that you
Would leap and romp if you'd been still
All the winter through?

At Big Crow Lake

Breaking Camp

The sun did not rise any earlier than Joan and her father that day. As a matter of fact he just popped his head over the tree tops on the eastern hill in time to see Joan packing the cooking kit and her father rolling up the blankets.

They were going out of the woods today and had to make an early start. Already breakfast was over and the two dunnage bags were down at the water's edge ready to go into the canoe. The silk tent was still to be seen among the pine trees but its cords were all loosened and it hung like a big sheet thrown over the line to dry.

Joan had washed the dishes and now she spread them out on a fallen log near the fireplace. Two cups, two knives, two forks, two spoons, two plates, two bowls, a frying pan, and three pots, that was the sum total of the cooking utensils they had brought into the woods and quite enough they had found them.

Joan fitted the biggest pot into its canvas cover and then packed everything else into it, first the two smaller pots, then the plates and the frying pan and last of all the little things. When they were all in she put the lids on to the pots and then strapped the canvas cover on and carried the whole thing down to the lake and popped it down beside the bags.

Joan looked back at the camp. Her father was taking down the tent now; he did not need any help with that, so there was still time to do it. With a skip, hop and jump she ran to the nearest silver birch tree. It stood half way up the path they had worn from their camp to the lake so anyone who landed there would see it. Joan fumbled in her knickerbockers pocket and found a pencil, then on the whitest part of the bark she wrote,

Please if you come here will you feed my squirrel? Peterkins is his name.
JOAN.
P. S. Peterkins likes chocolate best.

There! that was done. Nobody had been to Big Crow Lake for ever so many years, her father said, but then you never knew when some one might come, and it would be nice for Peterkins to get some more chocolate.

Back to the sandy beach bounded Joan and kicked off her moccasins, ready to help her father load the canoe. "Good-by, camp," she called. "Good-by, Peterkins, and porcupine and deer and my jolly loons, good-by." A laugh weird and shrill echoed across the lake. The loons are never far away.

"Daddy," said Joan, as she crawled over the blankets and dunnage bags into the bow of the canoe, "we'll come again, won't we?"

"We will," said her father, and they paddled down the great lake in silence.

The sun had cleared away the mists, a little breeze ruffled the water here and there, and on every side the forest stretched down to the lake and shut it in. There are miles and miles of wild country like this in Canada.

What was that? Tap, tap, tap, it sounded all across the lake like a giant woodpecker playing a tattoo on the highest pine. It was, too. Joan stopped paddling to watch the black speck high up on a great white pine.

It was moving—yes, it had flown off to another tree. Daddy stopped paddling too. This was interesting.

The glasses were tucked away high and dry in the bow of the canoe, but Joan managed to pull them out, and focus them on the bird.

Sure enough, it was one of those pileated woodpeckers, a thing as big as a crow, black, with patches of white and red, a long, curved neck and a crest on its head.

She passed the glasses back to her father and he looked, too. "It's a pileated woodpecker," he said; "not a doubt about it. The fire ranger told me he saw them sometimes, but they are getting very rare."

"Cuk, cuk, cuk," whistled the giant woodpecker, and away he flew.

"He just came to give us a treat our last day, I believe," said Joan. "Well," she added, beginning to paddle again, "if we didn't go home I couldn't tell the girls at school all about it."

"And," said her father, laughing, "if we didn't go home we couldn't come back, you know."

Fun in Switzerland

In winter time, visitors to Switzerland have glorious times enjoying the winter sports. Although the weather is very cold, the sky is radiantly blue, and the snow firm and sparkling. During the day, a great many people go in for tobogganing, and career gleefully down the long slopes. Sometimes they have a spill, but that is all in the fun. The snow is soft to fall on, and they quickly jump up and start off again. A favorite game is skiing. Skis are something like enormous wooden skates, about six or eight feet long, and those who try ski-running can leap many feet into the air, and skim along like a bird, alighting after the jump. At first the skis are awkward to manage, but when one has learned the trick, it is tremendous fun.

There is one thing you do not hear in Switzerland, and that is the singing of birds. I saw very few birds there, excepting sparrows. In some parts of the mountains great wild birds, such as eagles and hawks, live, but one does not often see them near the villages. There are some pretty little animals called chamois to be seen. These are something like goats, and most active and fearless. They jump great distances from rock to rock, and never fall.

At Zermatt, a village which is far from any big town, the people are so shy of strangers that they run and hide if they see anyone attempting to take their photographs.

One does not see many horses in this part of the world, but mules are used instead—not only for riding, but as carriers of luggage, or logs of wood, or anything else which is to be taken to the heights.

Swiss houses are very pretty. They look like huge doll-houses, and are called châlets. They usually have bright green sun-shutters, and balconies full of flowers. The people do not put carpets or linoleum on the floors, but the wood is spotless and polished, and everything in the place is "as clean as a new pin," and smells of the pine trees which grow everywhere. Some of the shopkeepers have a charming custom. They keep a great bowl of flowers at the door of the shop, and when one has made a purchase from them, they smilingly hand one a bouquet on the top of the parcel.

The Swiss are busy, industrious folk. They make splendid clocks and watches, which they sell to other countries. Also, they do fine embroideries and woodwork. But the chief occupation is farming; while I am sure we all know what delicious chocolates come from the land of lofty mountains, glistening snows, dashing waterfalls, fair green meadows, and countless flowers.

An Afternoon

Our woods are very wet and cool. There are many flowers there. When I come into our woods I sit down on a stone and listen to the cool, quiet sounds and to the water flowing over stones. I look until I see the violets growing right beside me, behind the birches and the big, hollow log. They are growing among their green, damp leaves, and the dew falls on my hand when I pick them.

Over our woods is a hawk calling. I hear him as I sit beside the violets. His strange cry comes through the tall trees.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I am climbing up the hillside with my bright red sled"

The Adventurer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I am climbing up the hillside with my
bright red sled,
I play it is a mountain I am climbing
now instead;
That I soon shall reach the summit
where the snows are whirled,
And stand against the skyline on the
top floor of the world.

Rose Marie Goes Visiting

Rachel folded a sheet of notepaper carefully about her favorite paper doll and tucked her safely into a long envelope. Rose Marie was Rachel's favorite doll, and she was going on a long journey this morning. The week before Anna, who was Rachel's chum, had gone to the country down in Maine, and the very last thing she said to Rachel had been, "Now do be sure to let Rose Marie come and visit my Susan, once we are settled, you know," and Rose Marie's owner had consented.

Only the doll's smiling face still showed from the envelope, and Rachel cautioned her once more. "Be very sure to remember all I've told you, dear. Keep quiet on the train, and don't rumple your dresses. I've put in five, which should be plenty." Then the envelope was closed and she was left to her own thoughts and the journey.

Rose Marie was a beautiful paper doll, clipped from a year-old, fashion magazine. She had 16 tissue paper costumes of her own, with six hats to match some of them, lying in her bureau drawer, i. e., page 12 of an old magazine; and no others of Rachel's large family of paper dolls—or real dolls, either—had so many outfits. This was the first season that Rachel and Sarah had spent their holidays apart, so the dolls had never gone visiting each other before.

Suddenly the envelope was seized roughly and given a tremendous whack in one corner. Its occupant was startled out of a sound nap, but she could not get away from the tissue dresses which wrapped her. After what seemed a long time she faintly heard some one call, "Anna, Anna, here is a letter from Rachel." The envelope was carefully torn open at one corner and Anna spied out Rose Marie.

She lifted her out gently, wardrobe and all. "Oh, Rose Marie! I'm so glad you could come. Did you have a good trip? Susan is waiting for you on the sleeping porch upstairs. Tomorrow morning we have planned to go on a picnic down by the rocks. Rachel sent your middy suit, I see. I am sure you will like Maine." Rose Marie said not a word, but looked as though she quite understood, as they went upstairs together to where Susan was waiting for them.

The Sycamore

Even when all the leaves have fallen from the trees it is quite an easy matter to tell one from another, and also, with a little practice, to give them their proper names. In endeavoring to do this, the winter fruits or seeds will often help you, for even if they do not still hang upon the tree, you may generally find them scattered about underneath its branches.

The sycamore is a very common hedgerow and woodland tree, and bears in summer large five-lobed leaves and tassels of greenish flowers. But these have now all gone, though you can easily know it by its fruits, or seeds, which still hang in numbers along the branches, and lie in plenty on the ground round about. Maybe you watched them spinning through the air in the autumn winds, for each seed, about the size of a pea, has a large brown papery wing attached to it, and comes twirling down to the earth like a little thing in flight. You will notice that they always grow in pairs upon the tree, with the seed-ends joined together and the wings in the shape of a capital V, but they separate in falling, and each little flier goes its own way. If you will gather some of these winged fruits of the sycamore, and keep them on some damp earth in a warm place, you can grow little trees from them very soon, and it will be interesting to watch the really large leaves and roots come creeping out of the seeds.

Treasures of the Beach

Where I go in the summer there is a lovely white, sandy beach. When the sun shines on it, it glitters and sparkles as if it was inviting me to play with it, and indeed, I do. I make houses for my dolls, but if I dig too far under the sand, it all crumbles in. There is a lot of fun in digging holes near the spot where the waves come washing in, then in watching the waves rolling back with some of the sand in their grasp. The waves sometimes bring in pretty stones, black and brown with white lines on them, and then pretty glass, green, red, blue, and even smoky colors are sometimes found. Again, there are the pretty shells, all different colors, too, only they are not so brilliant as the stones and glass.

I wonder how many have seen the sand lobsters. These are like the large lobsters but very much smaller. They can only be found in the damp places, so sometimes one has to dig way down deep in the sand before finding their little homes. It takes a person unaccustomed to looking for them a long time because they are so small. The lobsters, or beach jumpers, are very entertaining and will hop, jump and run races for anyone who is willing to play with them. The next time you are down at the beach try and look for them and see how many tricks they can do

The Snow Fort

There was a sharp frost before the snow fell, and it froze again afterward. Eric Morris spent Saturday in the workshop and made himself a fine toboggan, and painted it brown and green. On Monday he went down the hill to school on it, passing many of his playfellows as he traveled at a great speed.

"Boys, we will stop lessons at 11 o'clock this morning," announced the schoolmaster, "and then I have a new game to propose to you."

How the boys worked that morning! Sums seemed easier, problems needed no explanation, and then they were much interested in the history lesson in Mr. Fry's stories of Drake and the daring seamen of olden days. Eleven o'clock struck and they were told to put away their books.

"Now, my lads, I want us all to go into the meadow where we play cricket and football, and on that mound which some of you call the 'grand stand' we will build a fort of snow, something like this," said Mr. Fry, sketching rapidly on the blackboard as he spoke. "Then two of you shall choose sides, and tomorrow at this time one party shall defend the fort against the other, the attack to be made and warded off with snowballs."

When their overcoats were on the boys ran shouting and cheering across the playground, and through a little wicket gate into the meadow. The snow had drifted, and near the mound it was very deep. Mr. Fry gave directions, and helped to dig as well, and soon the walls of the fort began to rise firm and strong above the snow round about.

"Shall we make windows, sir?" asked Eric.

"Yes, my boy, then those of you who are inside can aim through them without exposing yourselves to the balls of the attacking force."

The boys were building such a big fort that when the chimes in the belfry tower of the village church played a tune at 12 o'clock it was not finished, so Mr. Fry kindly allowed them to complete it after dinner, in the period when they usually wrote dictation.

"I wonder if we shall want to guard it all night," laughed Eric, surveying it with pride, for he was the biggest boy, and he had taken a big share in the erection of the fort.

"Why, do you anticipate a surprise attack by moonlight?" asked the schoolmaster. "Now, Eric, suppose you and Paul choose your men."

Eric and Paul were both well liked by the boys, and their school-fellows were as pleased to be on one side as the other.

"May we wear colors, sir?" asked Paul.

"That's a good plan. But you can decide that among yourselves afterward. Let us go back to school now, and write the names of each side on the blackboard."

Eric said he preferred red, and as Paul liked blue they decided on these colors, and the other boys agreed.

"Mother, have you any red ribbon?" asked Eric that evening.

"I expect so, dear. If you will tell me why you want it I shall know better what width and shade to give you."

So Eric told her of the building of the snow fort, and of their plans for the morrow. She found a length that took Eric's fancy at once.

"Let me make it into a rosette," begged his little sister Eva, who loved to sew.

"Then I'll give you a ride on my toboggan when you have finished it," he said.

They had great fun up and down the garden path until bedtime.

"I do hope there won't come a thaw in the night!" thought Eric.

He jumped out of bed the next morning, and looked out of his window. It was clear and frosty, and there was a long icicle hanging from a branch of the pear tree.

All shades of blue, every imaginable tint of red were seen in the schoolroom that morning. Some boys had rosettes, others had tied pieces of ribbon in their buttonholes, but every boy had his color.

"I think I ought to be decorated too," said Mr. Fry, and he produced a rosette of blue and red mixed, to show that he favored both sides.

They drew lots to decide who should attack and who should hold the fort, and Eric's party were to be the defenders.

"Now before you begin, I should advise both sides spending 10 minutes preparing your ammunition," said Mr. Fry.

The boys then made snowballs as quickly as they could, and soon a large heap lay inside the fort, and also in readiness for the attack.

Quite a number of village people came to watch the game. At first it looked as if the Blues would have an easy victory, but Eric had told his men to be sparing with their snowballs, and to catch and save as many as they could of those that were thrown in at them. Then, when the Blues were just on the point of storming the fort, the Reds sent them such a fusillade of snowballs that they had to beat a hasty retreat.

Profiting by the example of the Reds, the Blues then gathered up every snowball they could find, and Paul led another attack. Rapidly flew the white balls, and ere long the Reds had exhausted their supplies, and the Blues collected their balls to use again. Soon a breach was made.

Then the defenders escaped by the door, and, joining forces with the attacking party, they snowballed their fort until not a wall was left standing!

A Scholar

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"J-a-m-e-s," he spelled,
Standing beside my knee,
Then looked up with a merry air—
Eyes twinkling roguishly;
"Of course you'd never even guess
That that spells—me!"

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL STATUS OF LITHUANIANS

Leading Statesman Discusses the Somewhat Peculiar Monetary and Economic Position of That European Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOVNO, Lithuania—A leading Lithuanian statesman furnishes the following particulars about the somewhat peculiar financial position of the country:

In the first instance, Lithuania has no legal national coinage of its own. The East-mark is still in use, and dates from the time of Hindenburg's occupation, 1915, the condition being that the German Government fixed its value to be equal to 1 Reichsmark and guaranteed its subsequent redemption. In consequence the East-mark and the Reichsmark both circulate in the country at level value, their aggregate being estimated at about 1,000,000,000 marks.

There is other coinage in circulation without any legal right. Of Polish money some 400,000,000 marks value is estimated to be in circulation in Lithuania, but the Polish money as well as the Romanoff ruble has no legal basis in the country, and will no doubt disappear in time. The Reichsmark, as a matter of fact, dominates the Lithuanian finances which naturally suffer from the low exchange of the mark.

Small National Debt

Another peculiar feature of Lithuania is the almost complete absence of a national debt. There is a sum of about 100,000,000 marks owing to Germans, from the time of the occupation, but the Lithuanian Government is not disposed to acknowledge this indebtedness, but holds that the indebtedness is the other way and to a much larger amount, inasmuch as Germany took goods for the whole of the 1,000,000,000 marks, which should therefore be considered a loan to Germany, Germany being legally bound to redeem the 900,000,000 marks with gold.

Furthermore Lithuania, for the advantage of the about one million Lithuanians who at present reside in the United States of America, contracted a loan of $5,000,000, but this is not quite a Lithuanian loan, inasmuch as it was raised in America by persons living in America and only guaranteed by the Lithuanian State, besides only about $1,500,000 have so far been absorbed, at par and 5 per cent interest, the balance still remaining in the American bank.

Home Loans Mostly Paid

Of home loans the Lithuanian Government has only raised one loan of 30,000,000 marks, which, however, has already been squared with the exception of 1,500,000 marks which the holders do not seem disposed to claim and which may consequently be looked upon as presented to the state.

For the current financial year there is a surplus of about 200,000,000 marks. The revenue is derived from land tax, income tax and the customs, and taxes on liquor and matches; the flax monopoly and the state forests also play an important part.

Lithuania is principally an agricultural country and the population on the whole is frugal and diligent, so there should be every prospect of sound developments. The fact that the big East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen has called one of its boats, to be put on its new Baltic-American line, for Lithuania also points to a certain belief in the future of the country.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES	Mar. 4	Feb. 25
Gold reserves—		
Coin and ctfs	$234,353	$217,335
Settlement fund	526,499	530,104
Total held by bank	760,852	747,439
With F. R. agent	1,256,560	1,234,181
Redemption fund	165,678	158,693
Total gold reserve	2,163,090	2,140,313
Legal tenders, etc.	212,673	216,686
Total reserves	2,375,763	2,356,999
Bills discontinued (secured by war obl)	961,840	1,003,975
Other bills disc	1,359,565	1,392,279
Bills bot in open mkt.	164,004	170,503
Total bills	2,505,509	2,566,757
U. S. Govt bonds	25,848	25,849
U. S. Victory notes	19	19
U. S. ctfs of indebt	257,692	261,510
Total earning assets	2,789,069	2,854,135
Bank premises	19,733	19,469
Uncollected items	633,121	607,422
5% fund	12,129	12,159
Gold in transit	2,300	3,300
Other resources	5,530	7,617
Total resources	5,841,765	5,861,101
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid-in	$100,865	$100,790
Surplus	202,036	202,036
Govt deposits	56,941	62,984
Due to members	1,705,391	1,722,919
Deferred items	433,520	469,811
Other deposits	24,066	23,205
Gross deposits	2,269,918	2,279,019
F. R. notes in circu	3,042,611	3,051,706
Bank notes (net liab)	185,109	189,328
Other liabilities	41,226	35,225
Total liabilities	5,841,765	5,861,101
Ratio total reserves	50.8%	49.9%
Ratio of gold reserve	89.3%	88.1%

RUSSIAN CLOTHING FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—The Pakoff Clothing Factories have considerably developed their work, 500 sewing machines having been received from abroad.

CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORT DECLINES

January Business Drops $45,000,000, Compared With December—Imports Also Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The marked falling off in the exports of grain, as compared with those for December, was responsible for a reduction of $45,000,000 in the value of the January exports, against those for December. During the latter month there was a heavy outflow of wheat occasioned through the fear of the passage of the Fordney Tariff Bill, as well as a natural desire to take advantage of the lower lake and rail freight rate, as compared with the all-rail rate. This boosted the exports of food products to $87,000,000, whereas those for January were valued at only $36,000,000.

The grand total of trade for the month was $154,186,000, as compared with $225,096,000 for January, 1919. The decline was not confined to exports, imports being but $72,252,000, as compared with $103,579,000 a year ago. The total exports were approximately $82,000,000, as against $121,517,0000.

A glance at the classification of exports shows that those of animals and their products fell away to the extent of 53 per cent, or from $28,500,000 in January, 1919, to $13,450,000 during last month. It is also to be observed that exports of wood and paper products fell away to the extent of $2,300,000, due undoubtedly to decrease in the volume and price of lumber. Vegetable products, mostly foods, show a decrease of a little over $2,000,000, which may be accounted for by the marked fall in grain prices. Exports of textile and fiber products were cut in half; iron and steel products dropped from $9,000,000 to $4,925,000.

In imports the chief decrease was in fibers and textile products, the value of which dropped from $30,760,000 in January, 1919, to $9,947,000.

FOREIGN SILVER QUOTATION DROPS

NEW YORK, New York—Quotations for foreign silver in the local market Saturday fell to 52⅝ cents an ounce, the lowest price in almost six years. The decline here was precipitated by another drop abroad. London, which controls the world's silver market, reported a further reaction of ½ pence to 30⅝ pence, the minimum figure since August, 1916.

Depression extended to remote foreign centers, including China. Saturday's exchange price on Shanghai of 59½ cents showed a loss of 4¼ cents since the first of the week.

Silver production in the western hemisphere is at its lowest point in the recent history of the industry, the steady dpreciation in the market value rendering operations unprofitable except in isolated cases. In the Far East, where silver has always served as a medium of exchange, the depreciation is partly attributed to the embarrassment of a Shanghai bank whose affairs are now in process of liquidation.

DANISH PRICES FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Copenhagen "Finanstidende" gives the index figure of wholesale prices in Denmark on February 1 as 290, as compared with 341 for the previous month—a decrease of 15 per cent. This fall is not only due to the continued steady decrease of prices on the world's markets, but still more to the rise in value of the Danish kroner during the last few months. The fall is especially marked in the case of coal, foods, butter, bacon and eggs, and the price level is now 28 per cent lower than at the beginning of November last, when wholesale prices reached their highest point in Denmark. In the same period the dollar exchange has fallen 30 per cent.

GERMAN SHIPPING ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—By degrees a little more activity begins to manifest itself within German shipping and shipbuilding circles. The Vulcan yard in Bremen has just launched a 12,000-ton steamer for the Artus Steamer Company of Dantzig, the Germania yard in Kiel has delivered a 2000-ton boat to a Hamburg shipping company, and the Harburg yard a small coasting steamer to the Richter Company of Hamburg. The Einswarden yard has launched a 6000-ton boat for the Hamburg-Bremen-Africa line, and the indefatigable Hugo Stinnes has ordered two seagoing tugboats for the Hamburg service of 500 horsepower each, fully equipped in every respect.

BANKERS' SALARY QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bankers who have been disturbed by the request of John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, that national banks would have to report salaries paid to officials, are finding consolation in the opinion of Thomas B. Paton, general counsel of the American Bankers Association, that the five periodical reports which the Comptroller is authorized to call for each year include only statements of assets and liabilities, and salaries paid to officials are not assets or liabilities.

INAUGURAL LEAVES THE MARKET QUIET

Stocks and Wall Street Still Pursue Even Tenor of Their Way, Although Generally Contented for the Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The inaugural address of the new President not having deviated from Mr. Harling's previously outlined policies, the change in administration had been discounted so far as action in Wall Street was concerned, and consequently there was no difference discernible in the stock market. The week ended about as it has been running for several weeks within the same narrow channels.

Many financial and industrial leaders, of course, express their satisfaction with the policies outlined in the inaugural address. While the statements contained are pointed to as general, this is accepted as proper for the present. The hope for the future, based upon the words of the President, so far as a constructive economic program is concerned, is summed up by one New York banker who says:

"The outstanding statement of President Harding's inaugural address is his promise of 'administration efficiency, lightened tax burdens, sound commercial practices, adequate credit facilities, sympathetic concern for all agricultural systems, the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, an end to government experiment in business, and more efficient business in government administration.'"

Brokers point out that the persistence with which money holds to its high rate position and the yet unsettled German indemnity as two important factors in holding the market to its limited activity. The annual reports of various concerns continue to come in, some indicating trying financial conditions while others, having marked off high priced goods, are ready to meet business when it comes. Upon any rising market or increased volume of business they will be in a favorable position to show a profit. The consensus of opinion seems to be that there is wisdom in buying carefully selected securities for investment on every sag.

Wall Street operations the past week were largely professional. Besides special weakness in industrial issues, notably Atlantic Gulf, General Asphalt, most of the sugars and one or two other issues, the rails were also depressed, falling to within 2⅝ points of the December lowest.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending March 4, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—		High	Low	Last
21,000	Allied Chem	44⅞	42¼	42⅝
7,100	Am Agri Chem	50	46⅛	47½
4,500	Am Beet Sug	49¼	43¼	44¼
5,100	Am Bosch Mag	55	52⅛	53⅛
10,700	Am Loco	87½	83¾	86
7,700	Am Sugar	94½	90¼	92⅝
53,500	Am Woolen	64⅞	60⅝	63¾
5,700	Anaconda	39⅜	38	38¼
246,200	Atl Gulf	46⅜	38½	40¼
54,400	Baldwin Loco	91½	87⅜	89
28,000	Beth Steel B	58	56⅛	57
66,000	Chandler	69⅞	65	68⅞
14,200	Corn Products	72	69½	71
57,100	Crucible	96	91½	94¼
7,000	Cub Am Sugar	33½	30⅞	30⅞
17,100	Fam Players	68½	65¼	67⅝
163,400	Gen Asphalt	66½	53¼	57⅛
3,200	Gen Electric	131½	130	131
69,300	Gen Motors	14	13	13
2,600	Int Mer Mar	14⅝	13½	14⅛
3,600	do pfd	52⅜	49¾	51
21,500	Int Paper	57¼	53½	55
67,300	Mex Pet	159	154½	155½
16,200	Midvale	31¼	29⅞	30⅜
5,400	N Y Central	71½	70	71
9,200	New Haven	20¼	18⅞	19½
52,000	Reading	75½	72	73⅞
18,200	Royal Dutch	61½	58	60⅛
15,200	Sears Roebuck	79	76	78¼
63,500	Studebaker	60⅜	58	59⅛
10,200	Union Pacific	121¾	119¾	120¾
17,100	United Fruit	104	101	101⅞
45,700	U S Rubber	68	64¾	67¼
69,600	U S Steel	84	*80⅞	*81⅝

*Ex-dividend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	$3.89⅛	$3.89½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0718½	.0719	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0752½	.0752	.1930
Francs (Swise)	.1672	.1670	.1930
Lire	.0366½	.0368	.1920
Guilders	.3420	.3435	.4020
German marks	.1613/16	.0162½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87⅜	.877	....
Argentine pesos	.3439	.3475	.4825
Pesetas	.1390	.1392	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2220	.2230	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1625	.1645	.2680
Danish kroner	.1715	.1735	.2680

OIL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The daily average gross production of oil for the week ended February 26 was 1,260,135 barrels, as compared with 1,270,725 barrels for the week ended February 19, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The institute has called a conference of pipe line companies, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act and those concurring therein, to be held on March 21 at the Congress Hotel in Chicago.

OIL OPERATIONS REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has confirmed reports that the company has reduced its operations in the Panuco fields in the Tampico oil district in Northern Mexico. It is understood that the oil supply in that section has gradually dwindled to the point where further development of the concession is no longer profitable.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian fisheries production for 1920 is valued at about $50,000,000, a decrease of $6,485,000 from the preceding year. The catch of Atlantic provinces totaled 4,245,295 cwts., compared with 4,750,180 cwts. in 1912.

India produces annually over five million tons of oil seeds, valued at about £50,000,000, according to a report from the United States Trade Commissioner. The seeds, one-third of which, it is estimated, are exported, consists of a wide variety, including cotton, peanuts, sesame, mowra, poppy, linseed and castor.

A contract for the building of a factory for the production of superphosphates hast been granted by the Moroccan Consell de Gouvernement. The concessionaire contracts to produce 20,000 tons annually, but is not granted a monopoly.

After a long period of depression the Canadian boot and shoe industry is said to be responding to an encouraging change due to promises of big orders from Russia and Italy.

Several new steamship lines have been established between Cadiz, Spain, and New York, Spanish Morocco and the Canary Islands, according to a report from the United States Consul at Cadiz. Regular steamship service has also been established between Cadiz and all other Spanish ports.

Idle freight cars in the United States on February 23 numbered 423,198, the largest recorded in many years and an increase of 30,000 over the previous week.

The Italian chamber has amended the budget law by inserting a clause giving the executive the power to take necessary steps to raise the prices of Italian exports to countries whose money is near parity, in proportion to the depreciation of Italian exchange in those countries.

That the year 1920 was a prosperous one for the Quebec mining industry is shown by the fact that the total value of the products of the mines and quarries reached the record figure of $28,223,141. This is nearly $7,500,000 more than the previous highest figure.

J. P. Morgan & Co. has bought $25,000,000 of short term notes from the Humble Oil & Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Carter Oil Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mercantile agency reports show 311 commercial failures in the United States last week, as compared with 413 in the previous week and 462 in the week previous to that.

Birmingham, Alabama, dispatches say the Gulf States Steel Company has closed down all its plants in Alabama City.

London cables say further heavy declines in wholesale prices are recorded in the Economist index number for February.

DIVIDENDS

A $1,000,000 stock dividend was declared by the Michigan Paper Company at the annual meeting, when the capital was increased to $2,000,000.

The Western Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

The American Bank Note Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

LOANS TO FISHERMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Of the 500,000 kroner authorized by the bill passed last July to be expended in loans to those engaged in the fishing industry during the current financial year, 306,000 kroner has already been allocated. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Madsen Mygdal, recently submitted a bill to the Folksting to prolong this act for another year, and authorizing the expenditure of a further 500,000 kroner, of which 300,000 kroner is to be loaned direct, and the balance through lending associations.

RUSSIA ORDERS FARM TOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—The following order has been placed abroad by the Commissariat of Land and is already partly filled: 70,000 plows, over 4000 harrows, and 8000 haymowers. Orders have also been placed for 3,000,000 scythes, 10,000 mowers, 10,000 horse rakes, 4000 thrashers, as well as many other agricultural implements.

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Shipments of anthracite in December, 1920, were 6,436,320 gross tons, compared with 5,765,347 in November, an increase of 670,973. There were 24 working days, which with favorable weather produced average daily shipments of 268,180 tons. The average daily shipment during November was 274,540 tons, with 21 days worked.

AUTOMOBILE ACTIVITY

DETROIT, Michigan—Some officials of the General Motors Corporation's passenger car and truck divisions are preparing for increased production. A return to activities in all departments is announced by the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Men are being added and will continue to be taken on in various departments.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
60 MILK ST. BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tels. 1468, 1469, 1467, 1468, 1469, 4699 & 4130 Main

AUSTRALIAN MINE CONDITION REVIEW

Higher Production Costs and Heavy Decline in Prices for Output Present Pressing Problem for the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Higher production costs, coupled with a rapid decline in the world's market rates, have brought the mining industry of the Commonwealth to the point of crisis. This is particularly so in regard to copper.

The slump in prices has had its most marked effect on the big copper properties. Practically all the copper mines in the rich Cloncurry district have been closed down. Among other metal centers which have been hard hit are the C. S. A. Mines, Ltd., at Cobar, New South Wales, the smelting plant at Port Pirie, and the Mount Morgan Company. The general manager of the Mount Morgan Company, Mr. Boyd, states that only one dividend has been paid since November, 1919, and the vanishing point of profits seems to have been reached.

"Nor can we see the prospect of brighter days in the near future," he asserts, "unless all parties concerned pull together with but one object, namely, the maintenance of the industry."

Minister of Mines Speaks

Queensland's Minister for Mines, Mr. Jones, has added his warning respecting the position caused by the slump in the prices of rare and base metals. If the price of copper sank further, he said, it would then be below the cost of production and the closing of mines would be inevitable. Australia had no control over metal prices although a large producer. The outlook for silver, lead and copper was not encouraging. He recognized that the precipitate fall in values was an aftermath of the war. Queensland's brightest mineral prospects rested in the development of its immense, valuable coal fields, and in the possibility of finding oil or of turning petroleum gas to commercial use.

Sydney reports indicate that no copper mine in the Commonwealth is paying at present rates. Several low-grade tin ore properties have also had to stop production, as under working conditions today it does not pay to handle ores yielding less than 2½ pounds of tin to the cubic yard.

Tables of prices cabled from London to the Australian Metal Exchange were recently published and compared from January 2, 1920, to December 17 of the same year. An analysis shows that standard copper has fallen from £116 2s. 6d. a ton on January 2 (and £120 7s. 6d. on March 1) to £74 7s. 6d. on December 17; electrolytic copper over the same period, January to December, dropped from £124 a ton to £86. Other metals showed the following slump in the 12 months of 1920: Lead, from £45 15s. to £22 5s. a ton; spelter, from £58 10s. to £25 15s. a ton; tin, from £347 12s. 6d. to £211 5s. a ton; standard silver, from 6s. 3⅞d. an ounce to 3s. 5d.

Comparative Cost Increase

The enormous rise in the cost of labor, fuel, and stores used in mining and smelting was shown in tables prepared by the Electrolytic Refining & Smelting Company of Australia, Ltd., and published in the Sydney Morning Herald. Some of the principal rises have been as follows:

Labor—	1914 (Jan.)	1920 (Sept.)	P. C. Inc.
Basic rate, a shift			
living wage	£0. 8.0	£0.13.11	73.95
Fuel—			
Large coal, ton	0. 9.8	1. 0.7	112.07
Small coal, ton	0. 6.8	0.18.7	178.75
Coke, ton	0.16.0	1.15.0	118.75
Charcoal, ton	2. 7.6	3. 2.2	30.88
General Stores—			
Glue, ton	35. 0.0	105. 0.0	200.00
Soda ash, ton	6.15.0	18.10.0	174.07
Steel plate, ton	11.10.0	57. 0.0	396.65
Pipes and Fittings—			
Black pipes, list price	71¼% off	50% on	421.73
Steam pipes, list price	61¼% off	60% on	312.90
Galvanized pipes, list price	63¾% off	60% on	341.57
Oils and Greases—			
Caster, gal	£0. 3. 6	£0. 9.6	171.42
H. A. Mach. oil, gal	0. 1.10½	0. 4.6	140.00
Miscellaneous—			
Scarifiers, gross	0.10. 1	1.15.6	252.07
Gray sheeting, yd.	0. 1. 0	0. 4.6	350.00
Raw oil, gal.	0. 3. 6	0.10.6	200.00
Oregon, 100 sup. ft.	0.17. 0	3. 5.0	282.35
Blasting powder	0. 0. 6¼	0. 1.3¾	152.00

Analyzing the gold yield of Australia, the depressed condition of the industry is also apparent, although the Victorian output showed an improvement over 1919, due principally to better returns from the Bendigo Amalgamated Company's mines. The premium earned by the sale of gold outside Australia enabled operations to continue, despite the increased wages and the high cost of mine supplies. Only the premium enabled many of the Western Australian mines to carry on. The total Australian gold yields for the first 11 months in the last three years are as follows: 1918, 1,173,544 fine ounces; 1919, 1,011,619; 1920, 865,025.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record March 16, 1921.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business March 16, 1921, and will be reopened at the opening of business April 1, 1921.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 1, 1921.

BUSINESS SURVEY BY FEDERAL BOARD

February Industrial Conditions in the United States Still in a Transitional Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business and industry for the month of February continued in a transitional and unstable condition, according to the monthly review of general business and financial conditions throughout the several federal reserve districts, just issued by the Federal Reserve Board. Demand for goods, the report states, has by no means been firmly reestablished.

Although there are abundant indications that stocks of goods have been greatly reduced and that a large volume of potential buying is in sight, it has not yet become actual. Current purchasing has been chiefly for immediate needs because of a feeling of uncertainty as to the future trend of prices.

The Federal Reserve Board's index number of wholesale prices, based upon 90 commodities, for the month of January showed a further decline, from 171 to 162. A net gain in the activity of certain important manufacturing industries has been noted.

The movement toward better conditions has not been wholly sustained during the early weeks of February, undergoing some setback on account of changes in the prices of basic raw materials. The employment situation in these industries, the report adds, has been somewhat improved, but such improvement has been partially offset by reduced employment in other lines.

In agriculture the report states that prospects for the spring season are opening favorably. The remaining portion of the 1920 crop, which was to some extent withheld from market, has been moving more steadily to points of consumption. This, it is stated, has tended still further to improve the banking situation.

The steady increase in the reserve ratio of the federal reserve system has continued and member bank portfolios show continued evidences of growth of liquidity.

STEEL COMPANY'S COMMON OWNERS

NEW YORK, New York—American investors have absorbed over 2,000,000 common shares of United States Steel Corporation stock since June, 1914, it is estimated. This is about 43 per cent of the total issue, which amounts to 5,083,025 shares. Of this total, 23.7 per cent of the issue, or about 1,204,670 shares, was taken out of the floating supply held in the name of brokers, and 981,412 shares, or 19.3 per cent of the total issue, represented liquidation for foreign account.

Foreign liquidation of Steel common during the first 18 months of the war was not immediately absorbed by investors, with the result that the floating supply increased from 48.9 per cent of stock issued June 30, 1914, to 58 per cent at the end of 1916. From that time onward, however, in face of continued foreign liquidation, brokers' holdings have constantly declined, and at the end of last year amounted to only 1,279,557 shares, or 25.17 per cent of the outstanding stock.

Foreign holdings declined from 1,274,247 shares, or 25.07 per cent, of the issue on June 30, 1914, to 502,632 shares, or 9.89 per cent, at the end of 1916, and 292,835 shares, or 5.76 per cent, on December 31, 1920.

Total investors' holdings increased from 55.5 per cent of the issue of June 30, 1914, to 74.8 per cent December 31. Common stockholders numbered approximately 99,000 January 31, it is stated by Judge Gary. Preferred stockholders the same date numbered 81,800. Excluding duplication, aggregating 20,500, the United States Steel Corporation has a total of 160,300 stockholders. The number of employees owning stock outright is 66,506. Subscriptions of employees this year under the corporation's stock subscription plan were the largest on record.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in its annual report for 1920, shows total earnings available for dividends, reserve and surplus of $51,821,215, compared with $44,395,791 in 1919 and $43,901,321 in 1918. On the $442,825,400 stock outstanding on December 31, 1920, the net was equal to $11.72 a share, compared with $10.04 a share in 1919 and $9.93 a share in 1918.

COTTON AUTHORITY DISCUSSES PRICES

Sir Charles Macara Deplores "Slump" Talk and Says There Is No Reasonable Ground for Heavy Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Charles Macara, the well-known authority on the cotton industry, has spoken with no uncertain voice with regard to the tendency of the press to talk of a "slump" in cotton prices, without first taking the trouble to find out the facts of the case. The harm that may be done to any industry by this procedure is obvious, and Sir Charles, in an article in a recent issue of Business Organization and Management, shows how there is no reasonable ground for hoping for any considerable fall in prices of either cotton manufactures or the products of other industries in the immediate future.

Effects of Reduction

Sir Charles claims that the trifling reduction in prices that has taken place here and there is not warranted by the general situation of the cotton industry. The cheapness of raw cotton is desirable only within certain limits, he says, and it was a good thing for the industry that middling American cotton did not long remain at the equivalent of 8d. per pound in the United States of America; 8d. now is not equal to 4d. pre-war, and that figure was far from adequate to remunerate the planter before the war, and it follows that if cotton proves an unremunerative crop, the planter will not continue to grow it. It should not be forgotten that while the cotton spinner and the cotton manufacturer can only spin and weave cotton, the planter may turn his land to many other uses. So that a reduction in the price of cotton below a certain limit would not cheapen cotton to the consumer, but would result in a greater scarcity of the raw material and consequently enhanced prices.

Sir Charles explains that figures given in the press concerning the cotton markets are totally misleading to anyone not acquainted with market reports. In the British raw cotton markets there is a system of "points on," which means graded additions to the price according to the quality of the raw material, but these "points on" do not appear in the American market reports. The English cotton industry takes a greater proportion of the finer qualities of cotton and, therefore, pays at a higher rate for raw cotton. It not infrequently happens, therefore, that when a seemingly sensational drop in "futures" is recorded, cotton is actually going up in price, or vice versa.

Canceling of Contracts

When the English newspapers began talking "slump," foreign buyers at once showed a tendency to hold off from purchasing goods that were really needed and other orders, already booked, were canceled. Sir Charles, therefore, holds the opinion that no immediate or pronounced fall in the cost of living can be expected. Five years of war starved the world of goods it required in peace time and the needs of the world exceed the present supply of staple manufacturers. Taking cotton as an illustration, Sir Charles states that practically every factor in the world situation makes for higher prices, possibly higher even than those now existing.

The article concludes with an appeal to the government to foster and encourage industry. "The two great needs in the industrial sphere are harmony between Capital and Labor, and the fullest encouragement by the state of those who are developing our national resources. . . . Instead of overtaxing industry in such a way as to prevent its expansion and limit its operations, let industry utilize its just gains in spreading its activities and multiplying its products."

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $3,983,650 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $10,357,330 from last week.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady Saturday. March 11.10, May 11.60, July 12.05, October 12.56, December 12.80. Spot quiet; middling 11.40.

You are going abroad?

Our Travellers' Letters of Credit will enable you to obtain funds wherever you travel. They are safe and convenient.

Let us make the arrangements.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York Chicago

Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CUP TIES AGAIN FEATURE GAMES

Tottenham Hotspurs Defeat Aston Villa in Fourth Round of the Famous English Association Football Competition

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Burnley	19	8	3	66	33	46
Newcastle United	17	7	6	54	30	40
Liverpool	16	6	9	53	27	39
Bolton Wanderers	12	6	13	59	37	36
Everton	12	7	10	48	38	36
Manchester City	15	10	4	45	38	34
Middlesbrough	13	9	8	40	38	34
Tottenham Hotspurs	14	10	5	59	39	33
Manchester United	12	10	7	50	48	31
Woolwich Arsenal	10	9	10	43	43	30
Blackburn Rovers	8	10	12	40	40	28
Sunderland	10	12	8	43	48	28
West Bromwich	9	10	10	37	44	28
Aston Villa	11	13	6	46	51	28
Bradford City	8	11	11	38	42	27
Chelsea	10	11	7	31	38	27
Preston North End	10	13	5	40	39	25
Huddersfield Town	8	16	7	25	41	23
Sheffield United	5	15	13	28	54	23
Oldham Athletic	5	13	12	35	68	22
Derby County	3	14	13	25	42	19
Bradford	5	17	7	32	55	17

Second Division

Birmingham	18	6	6	61	25	42
Blackpool	17	8	6	38	27	40
Cardiff City	15	5	8	41	22	38
Bristol City	15	7	8	24	21	38
South Shields	14	9	7	48	30	35
West Ham United	14	10	6	38	19	34
Notts County	11	10	9	36	29	31
Leicester City	11	10	9	33	36	31
Bury	12	12	6	35	39	30
Clapton Orient	11	11	8	30	34	30
Leeds United	12	14	5	33	37	29
Wolverhampton	12	12	5	32	44	29
Rotherham County	9	12	11	27	41	29
Port Vale	10	12	7	38	34	27
Stoke	9	10	9	36	31	27
Fulham	10	12	7	28	35	27
Notts Forest	9	12	8	37	37	26
Hull City	8	9	13	30	37	25
Barnsley	7	12	10	29	32	24
Sheffield Wednesday	7	15	8	25	41	22
Coventry City	6	16	7	26	59	19
Stockport County	6	17	7	33	64	19

Third Division

Crystal Palace	19	7	5	49	25	43
Swindon Town	16	6	7	45	35	39
Southampton	14	6	9	47	22	37
Queens Park	15	9	5	46	26	35
Millwall Athletic	15	11	4	36	25	34
Swansea Town	12	7	10	38	34	34
Luton Town	15	9	7	50	36	32
Merthyr Town	12	9	9	48	35	33
Watford	14	10	4	42	30	32
Plymouth Argyle	7	6	15	26	21	29
Grimsby Town	11	12	7	33	40	29
Northampton	12	12	5	36	46	29
Brighton and Hove	10	12	8	35	43	28
Bristol Rovers	11	13	5	40	42	27
Norwich City	8	11	11	30	34	27
Exeter City	6	10	14	32	37	26
Portsmouth	7	12	10	32	35	24
Reading	10	17	4	34	46	24
Southend United	9	15	5	27	42	23
Newport County	9	16	4	28	49	22
Brentford	7	15	7	29	48	21
Gillingham	4	17	8	24	61	16

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	29	1	2	75	19	59
Celtic	25	3	4	69	21	54
Partick Thistle	16	8	9	48	30	41
Third Lanark	17	14	4	67	49	38
Greenock Morton	13	10	12	50	43	38
Airdrieonians	15	12	8	57	49	38
Hearts	14	10	9	49	40	37
Dundee	13	8	10	39	31	36
Motherwell	13	9	9	58	40	35
Hibernians	14	14	7	48	49	35
Kilmarnock	13	15	7	49	60	33
Aberdeen	10	12	11	38	40	31
Clyde	14	14	2	44	43	30
Academicals	10	14	10	32	45	30
Ayr United	10	13	10	41	50	30
Raith Rovers	13	18	3	42	47	29
Albion Rovers	9	14	10	47	58	28
Queens Park	9	13	10	35	60	28
Falkirk	9	16	9	44	61	27
Clydebank	4	15	13	30	52	21
St. Mirren	6	25	4	36	68	16
Dumbarton	6	24	3	29	77	15

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The ordinary fixtures in the three divisions of the English Association Football League were put in the shade today by four unusually attractive matches in the fourth round of the competition for the English Cup. Of these games the most interesting was the clash of Tottenham Hotspurs and Aston Villa, the cup holders, on the former's ground, as these clubs were drawn together at the same venue in the fourth round of last season's cup competition. On that occasion Villa won by the only goal scored, but the result was reversed today when the Tottenham men, who were superior throughout, ran out the winners by the same score.

Next in interest was probably the meeting of Cardiff City, a prominent club in the Second Division, and Chelsea, which has had to fight hard to enter the fourth round. In this Cardiff proved successful. The Hull City team, which in the previous round gained an amazing win at the expense of Burnley, the First Division leader, was held to a draw by Preston North End, while the Wolverhampton Wanderers, who have twice won the cup, defeated Everton by 1 to 0. It will be noticed that three out of these four games were decided by the only goal scored.

Twenty-six matches took place in the league series, but no change of leadership has to be recorded in any division, the feature of the day being the absence of indecisive results, only five games being drawn. In Scotland, also, cup ties were on the program, Glasgow Rangers, Albion Rovers, and Hearts qualifying for the semi-final round. The last named defeated the renowned Celtic eleven. Only six games took place in the Scottish League. The results:

ENGLISH CUP

*Hull 0, Preston 0.
Wolverhampton 1, *Everton 0.
*Tottenham 1, Aston Villa 0.
*Cardiff 1, Chelsea 0.

FIRST DIVISION

*Bolton 1, Burnley 1.
*Manchester City 2, Oldham 1.
*Middlesbrough 0, Newcastle 0.
*Manchester United 3, Sunderland 2.
Liverpool 2, *Huddersfield 1.
*Blackburn 1, Bradford 0.
*Derby 1, Sheffield United 1.

SECOND DIVISION

*Blackpool 1, Port Vale 0.
*Birmingham 4, Bury 0.
*Leeds 2, Clapton 1.
*Leicester 1, Rotherham 1.
*Notts County 2, South Shields 0.
*West Ham 1, Bristol City 0.
*Fulham 1, Barnsley 0.
*Coventry 1, Stockport 1.

THIRD DIVISION

*Swansea 3, Plymouth 0.
Millwall 2, *Grimsby 0.
*Bristol Rovers 2, Watford 0.
*Reading 4, Northampton 0.
*Southampton 3, Southend 0.
*Queens Park 2, Exeter 1.
Portsmouth 2, *Brentford 1.
*Norwich 3, Swindon 2.
*Crystal Palace 4, Gillingham 1.
*Luton 1, Merthyr 0.
*Brighton 1, Newport 0.

SCOTTISH CUP

Albion Rovers 2, *Dundee 0.
*Motherwell 2, Partick 2.
Hearts 2, *Celtic 1.
Glasgow Rangers 3, *Dumbarton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen 3, *Hibernians 2.
*Greenock 2, Falkirk 0.
*Kilmarnock 2, Ayr 1.
Third Lanark 3, *Airdrieonians 1.
*Raith 2, Clydebank 0.
*Queens Park 3, Academicals 1.

*Home team.

PENNSYLVANIA FIVE OVERWHELMS YALE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — University of Pennsylvania had no difficulty in defeating Yale University in their Intercollegiate Basketball League championship game here Saturday night, 48 to 13. From the very start it simply became a question of how big the Red and Blue score would be.

Capt. D. J. McNichol '21 and W. C. Graves '21 were the stars of the game, each scoring 16 points for his team, with Graves making all of his from the floor. H. N. Alderman '21 was high scorer for Yale, with 3 goals from the floor and 5 from the foul line. Captain McNichol gave a fine exhibition of foul-throwing when he made 10 out of his 11 chances. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		YALE
Huntzinger, MacIntosh, lf	rg.	Flynn
Miller, Rudine, rf	lg.	Cooper, Cohen
Graves, Lange, c	c.	Adams, McHenry
McNichol, Sullivan, lg	rf.	Alderman
Vogelein, rg	lf.	Keck, Larner

Score—University of Pennsylvania 48, Yale University 13. Goals from floor—Graves 8, McNichol 3, Miller 3, Huntzinger 2, Vogelein 2, Rudine for Pennsylvania; Alderman 3, Keck for Yale. Goals from foul—McNichol 10 for Pennsylvania; Alderman 5 for Yale. Referee T. J. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—J. M. O'Shea, West Point. Time—Two 20m. periods.

OVERTIME GAME IS WON BY ST. PATRICKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Canada—St. Patricks' chances of winning the second half of the National Hockey League race were decidedly brightened when they defeated Hamilton here Saturday night by the score of 4 to 3. It was only after two minutes of overtime play that the local team were able to make the winning goal.

The visitors had much the better of the play in the first period when, with two and three-men rushes, they easily penetrated the St. Patricks defense. It was only the good work of Forbes in the nets that prevented Hamilton from scoring more than 2 goals. St. Patricks appeared to be stronger as the game progressed. They easily held their own in the second period and for the larger part of the third they kept Hamilton up in their own territory. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS		HAMILTON
Noble, Denneny, lw	rw,	Prodgers McCarthy
Smylie, c	c,	Malone, Carey
Randall, Dye, rw	lw,	Roach
Cameron, McDonald, rd	ld,	Reese
Cleghorn, Stewart, ld	rd,	Couture

Score—St. Patricks 4, Hamilton 3. Goals—Denneny 2, Dye, Cameron for St. Patricks; Reese, Malone, Prodgers for Hamilton. Referee — Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods and 3m. overtime.

DRAKE'S QUINTET BEATS WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Drake University defeated Washington University of St. Louis here Thursday night in the final game of their two-game basketball series by the score of 27 to 17. The all-round playing of the Drake five proved to be much superior to the work of the Washington quintet. The losers seemed unable to locate the basket, although their team-work was so good that they had more close shots at the baskets than did the Drake forwards.

T. E. Payseur '21, forward and captain for the Drake five, starred for the winners, scoring 5 field goals and 5 free throws for a total of 15 points. The summary:

DRAKE		WASHINGTON
Evans, Payseur, lf	rg.	Kraehe, Leffler
Wilhelm, Devine, rf	lg.	Leffler, McMahon
McKinley, c	c.	Thumser
Ebert, lg	rf.	Gaylor
D. Shaw, Smith, rg	lf.	Thompson, Debolt

Score—Drake University 27, Washington University 17. Goals from field—Payseur 5, Devine 2, Ebert 2, McKinley, Wilhelm for Drake; Thompson, Gaylor, Thumser, Debolt, Kraehe for Washington. Goals from foul—Payseur 5 for Drake; Thompson 5, Thumser 2 for Washington. Referee—C. C. Yulil. Time—Two 20m. periods.

LA TUQUE BEATS RAMBLERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The La Tuque hockey team of Montreal, Quebec, defeated the Crimson Ramblers at Boston Arena, Saturday night, 3 to 2. The Ramblers were composed of members of the Harvard varsity hockey squad.

WALES HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATED

England Gains a Decisive Victory in Its First International Match of the Season

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Saturday)—England's representative hockey team gained a decisive victory over Wales by 5 goals to 1, here today, on the occasion of the nineteenth meeting of these national sides. This was England's opening match of the present winter's Kingdom championship series and did much to show that those who carried "the Rose" to victory in prewar days are still a force to be reckoned with. The Englishmen stormed the Welsh goal directly play commenced and within 90 seconds of the start, S. H. Shoveller opened the scoring for the home side. A few minutes later the ball was again in the Welsh net, this time from the stick of A. D. Stocks, who, as a result of the constant shooting, was able to beat the Welsh goal keeper on two further occasions. When the Welsh forwards got going, they found the opposing defense impenetrable and halftime arrived with England leading by 4 clear goals.

In the second half the game was more even although the English forwards showed a combination which contrasted strongly with the Welshmen's individual efforts. But the latter were on their mettle and succeeded at last in scoring through Noel Evans. Thereafter, both teams tried hard and shortly before the final whistle, Shoveller added another goal to England's total. The summary:

ENGLAND		WALES
Coles, lw	rw,	Gibbs
Stocks, ll	ir,	Gemmill
Shoveller, c	c,	Clarke
Saville, ir	il,	Noel Evans
Smith, rw	lw,	Kernick
Kesterton, lh	rh,	Fifmote
Crockford, ch	ch,	W. H. Evans
Price, rh	lh,	Rainforth
Bennett, lb	rb,	Lampard-Vachell
Harbottle, rb	lb,	Barrett
Haslam, g	g,	Pritchard

Score—England 5, Wales 1. Goals—Stocks 3, Shoveller 2 for England; Noel Evans for Wales. Umpires—B. W. Mackay and C. Brutop. Time—Two 35m. periods.

STANFORD DEFEATS CALIFORNIA QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California — Leland Standford Junior University outclassed the University of California basketball team Saturday night in the Oakland municipal auditorium. The final score stood 25 to 21. A crowd estimated at 8000 packed the great inclosure to watch the two teams battle. The game marked the close of the most financially successful season in California history. California did not play as well as the final score would indicate, however, three long-distance shots by A. D. Eggleston '22 bringing up the Bears' total during the final minutes.

Only for a few minutes early in the game was California really dangerous, at all other times Stanford having the game well in hand. Superior teamwork by Stanford, coupled with California's inability to shoot foul throws, decided the outcome. Defeat for California is directly due to Coach Wight's failure to develop a defense along the side lines to keep C. M. Righter and F. D. Adams of the Cardinals under control. This pair continually worked the ball to the Stanford territory, and R. S. Davies, Cardinal forward, accounted for most of the baskets. The same play won for Stanford last week. This is the final court game of the season in California. Although the Berkeley team retains the Conference title, Stanford has clearly shown her superiority in the manner she has won two of the three contests played. Stanford took an early lead on Davies' foul throws and choked a California rally with two field goals. The first half ended 9 to 7 for Stanford. At the beginning of the second period Stanford tossed 3 field goals and increased her lead to 5 a little later. California made 2 and Stanford duplicated. The Cardinals slowly piled up a lead until Eggleston shot his 3 goals in rapid succession. This ended California's efforts and Stanford added 2 in the last minute. The summary:

STANFORD		CALIFORNIA
Davies, Rogers, lf	rg,	Lehane
Righter, rf	lg,	Thompson, Eggleston
Mills, c	c,	Larkley
Adams, lg	rf,	Symes, Douthil
Richmond, rg	lf,	Coops, Symes

Score—Leland Stanford Junior University 25, University of California 21. Goals from floor—Davies 5, Mills 3, Righter for Stanford; Eggleston 3, Douthil 2, Symes, Lehane, Thompson for California. Goals from foul—Davies 7 for Stanford; Symes 4, Coops for California. Referee—Edwards. Time—Two 20m. periods.

NEBRASKA QUINTET TAKES BOTH GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska — The University of Nebraska basketball team brought the 1921 season to a successful close Saturday evening, by taking both games from the Iowa Agricultural College by wide margins. Friday evening the Nebraska quintet defeated the Iowa Aggies, 33 to 16. Saturday night Nebraska won, 37 to 11.

In the first game Iowa took the lead several times during the first period but Nebraska braced and closed the period leading 14 to 9. Melvin Bekins '21 was the center of attraction for Nebraska playing a strong floor game and scoring 13 points.

Capt. R. Bailey '21 put up a strong defensive game. R. H. Green '22 and H. L. Shephard, captain of the visitors played a good game. Green scored 2 baskets the first evening. In the second game Melvin Bekins '21 scored 15 points. R. Newman '21, at running guard, played a fast game. Nebraska held a 15-to-6 lead at the end of the first period and ran their total up to 31 points before the Iowa Agricultural College scoring machine got into action in the second half. The summary:

First Game

NEBRASKA		GRINNELL
Warren, Carmen, Hartley, lf, rg		Woodward, Currie
Smith, Youngmeyer, rf	lg,	White
Bekins, Munn, Bailey, c	c,	Innes, Willowmack, Shephard
Munger, lg	rf,	Boyd
Newman, Kohl, rg	lf,	Green, Ahearn

Score—University of Nebraska 33; Iowa Agricultural College 16. Goals from floor—Bekins 5, Smith 4, Carmen 2, Newman 2, Munger 2 for Nebraska; Green 2, Innes, Woodward, White for Iowa Agricultural College. Goals from foul—Bekins 3 for University of Nebraska; Shephard 6 for Iowa Agricultural College. Referee—Hedges, Dartmouth.

Second Game

NEBRASKA		GRINNELL
Warren, Carmen, lf, rg		Woodward, Currie
Smith, rf	lg,	White
Bekins, c	c,	Innes, Willowmack, Shepard
Bailey, lg	rf,	Boyd
Newman, rg	lf,	Green, Ahearn

Score—University of Nebraska 37, Iowa Agricultural College 11. Goals from floor—Smith 4, Bekins 3, Bailey 3, Newman 2, Carmen 2 for Nebraska; Shephard, Green, Ahearn, Woodward for Iowa Aggies. Goals from foul—Bekins 9 for Nebraska; Shephard 2, Boyd for Iowa Aggies. Referee—Hedges, Dartmouth.

SCOTLAND IS EASILY BEATEN BY IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday) — At the Leinster Cricket Grounds here today, Ireland defeated Scotland in their international hockey match by 8 goals to 0. Despite the large score the first half of the game, played on a perfect pitch, was very equal and at one time went even in favor of the visitors, G. M. Elliott and R. Forgan, the Scottish left wing, proving very dangerous to the Irish defense. R. O. Gilman, the Irish goal keeper, was called on to save many likely shots. Nevertheless, Scotland failed to score and before half-time Ireland was 1 up through the efforts of A. E. Carson who scored after receiving a pass from M. H. Cork.

The second half was prolific of goals, the Irish forwards continually having the Scottish defense in a tangle. Three inside Irish forwards did all the execution, first Thomas Parslow, with a couple, then Cork with one, Carson with another, Cork with two more and then Parslow with the final goal. Percy Murdoch and D. R. Rowlands, the Irish halves, backed up the attack well and provided the forward line with their opportunities. The summary:

IRELAND		SCOTLAND
Coburn, lw	rw,	Pine
Cork, il	ir,	Bacon
Carson, c	c,	Patterson
Parslow, ir	il,	Forgan
Smalles, rw	lw,	Elliott
Rowlands, lh	rh,	Clark
Murdock, ch	ch,	Allison
Malcomson, rh	lh,	Mackay
Phillips, lb	rb,	Inglis
Brown, rb	lb,	Morrison
Gilman, g	g,	Scott

Score—Ireland 8, Scotland 0. Goals—Parslow 3, Cork 3, Carson 2 for Ireland. Umpires—F. L. Pickergill and J. S. Phillips. Time—Two 35m. periods.

YALE FENCERS WIN FROM HARVARD, 8 TO 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's varsity fencing team won its annual dual meet with Harvard here Saturday, 5 bouts to 5. The Elis won in foils 6 to 3 and in épée the two teams tied with 2 victories each.

Capt. A. P. Walker Jr., '22 of the Yale team won all three of his bouts with the foils, while Capt. S. H. Ordway '21 of Harvard won both of his épée bouts. The summary:

FOILS BOUTS

Capt. A. P. Walker Jr., Yale, defeated J. S. Barss, Harvard, 9 to 4.
L. F. Bishop Jr., Yale, defeated W. R. Brewster, Harvard, 13 to 12.
L. L. MacKenzie, Yale, defeated, J. S. Barss, Harvard, 8 to 2.
Capt. A. P. Walker Jr., Yale, defeated W. R. Brewster, Harvard, 8 to 6.
L. F. Bishop Jr., Yale, defeated Capt. S. H. Ordway, Harvard, 9 to 7.
J. S. Barss, Harvard, defeated L. F. Bishop Jr., Yale, 9 to 8.
W. R. Brewster, Harvard, defeated L. L. MacKenzie, Yale, 10 to 7.
Capt. S. H. Ordway, Harvard, defeated L. L. MacKenzie, Yale, 14 to 3.
Capt. A. P. Walker Jr., Yale, defeated Capt. S. H. Ordway, Harvard, 9 to 7.

EPEE EVENTS

Capt. S. H. Ordway, Harvard, defeated C. M. Deland Jr., Yale.
C. M. Deland Jr., Yale, defeated Burke Boyce, Harvard.
Capt. S. H. Ordway, Harvard, defeated H. H. Plumley, Yale.
H. H. Plumley, Yale, defeated Burke Boyce, Harvard.

RUTGERS WINS TITLE

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — Rutgers College won the Middle States Intercollegiate Athletic Association swimming championship by a big margin here Saturday afternoon, scoring more points than all the other contestants combined. Rutgers took first place in every event but the breast stroke, and Giebel, the Rutgers star, broke his own metropolitan record for the back stroke, taking 38s. from the figures, for a mark of 32s.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

HOCKEY TONIGHT
AT
NEW BOSTON ARENA
B. A. A. vs. Queen's College
N. E. Polo Championship
WOLLASTON vs. PROVIDENCE

OVERTIME CONTEST ENDS IN TIE GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria and Seattle battled to an even draw after one hour of overtime play, in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, breaking all records, and the wonderful playing and endurance of the Victoria and Seattle teams will long be remembered by the largest crowd the Arena has ever held. After battling for the full three 20-minute periods the score was tied 4 to 4, then the game began all over again, and for another hour both teams went through a test seldom, if ever, seen in a hockey game before. Both sides played brilliant hockey even to the end, and when the clock had reached 12:15 a. m., it was decided to call the game drawn and to play it off at the end of the season, should it affect the position of either team. The hockey in the first period was quite slow and uninteresting and Seattle were fortunate to be leading by 2 to 0, as Fowler in the home goal should easily have saved both shots scored. Victoria opened the second period with a rush and inside of three minutes C. Loughlin beat Holmes in great style. Seattle shortly afterward got another easy goal when Riley completely fooled Fowler. Frederickson and Oatman staged some splendid rushes and Oatman scored from a fine pass by his center man. The third period opened fast and Victoria worked for all they were worth to tie up the score, which they were successful in doing when Harry Meeking, who was substituting for Oatman, beat Holmes with a fine shot. W. Loughlin scored in the next minute and immediately afterward Foyston passed Fowler and again tied the score. Then came the three periods of overtime play above mentioned. All the players starred. The summary:

VICTORIA		SEATTLE
Dunderdale, lw	rw,	Morris
Johnston, r	c,	Foyston
Frederickson, c	r,	Riley
Oatman, rw	lw,	Murray
C. Loughlin, ld	rd,	Rickey
W. Loughlin, rd	ld,	Rowe
Fowler, g	g,	Holmes

Score—Victoria 4, Seattle 4. Goals—C. Loughlin, W. Loughlin, Oatman, H. Meeking for Victoria; Foyston 2, Riley 2 for Seattle. Substitutes—H. Meeking, G. Meeking for Victoria; Tobin, Manson for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods and three 20m. overtime periods.

BELGIUM SENS CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, New York — Belgium has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis cup. This, the tenth challenge, arrived Saturday at the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The challenge came in the form of a letter from Chevalier Paul de Borman of Brussels, honorary secretary of the Fédération Belge de Lawn Tennis, to President J. S. Myrick of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Columbia University fencers defeated the University of Pennsylvania here Friday night in their dual meet, winning the foil events 5 to 4 and the saber, 3 to 1.

CANADIENS LOSE TO OTTAWA AT HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — The last regular match of the hockey season took place here Saturday night between Canadiens and Ottawa. It had been persistently rumored that since Ottawa had won the first half of the National Hockey League series and had nothing to gain by the match, they were likely not to exert themselves, but the rumor proved false and the match was such a hard-fought one, right from the start, that there was no score in the first period. Both goal keepers did remarkable work. The summary:

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Pitre, lw	rw,	Denneny
Lalonde, c	c,	Nighbor
Berlinquette, rw	lw,	Broadbant
Mummery, p	cp,	Gerard
Corbeau, cp	p,	Darragh
Vesina, g	g,	Benedict

Score—Ottawa 1, Canadiens 0. Goals—Boucher for Ottawa. Referee—Harvey Sproule, Toronto. Goal Umpires—Arthur Ross and Arthur Bernier. Time—Three 20m. periods.

D. L. JONES BREAKS RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — D. L. Jones '21 of Brown University defeated W. L. Jelliffee '23 of Yale in the 100-yard swim which was the headline feature of the Yale-Brown meet, Saturday. Jones covered the distance in 55 3-5s. breaking the intercollegiate record of 56 2-5s. Yale easily won the meet by a score of 42 to 11, the 100-yard swim being the only event in which the visitors finished first.

CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 18 Lancaster St.—Large sunny room, near bath, five minutes to Harvard Square; electricity, all modern conveniences, private family detached house. Tel. Camb. 5058-J.

ALASKA

JUNEAU

PIANOS FOR SALE OR RENT
EXPERT PIANO TUNER
GEORGE ANDERSON Phone 143 P. O. 981

H. S. GRAVES
FRONT ST.
Men's Clothing

KETCHIKAN

Walk-Over
SHOES
C. H. FIELD

ARIZONA

PHOENIX

HARDWARE PALACE AND ARMS CO.
Quality Hardware and Sporting Goods
"THE WINCHESTER STORE"
Wholesale and Retail
14-16 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona

DORRIS-HEYMAN FURNITURE CO.
Everything in HOUSE FURNISHINGS
First and Adams Streets
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY

Convenient
in Service and in Location
First National Bank
Berkeley Bank of Savings & Trust Co.
Shattuck at Center
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE NATIONAL BANK OF BERKELEY
We safeguard your interests
2079 Addison Street

The Camera Shop
2023 SHATTUCK AVENUE
Kodak Finishing & Pictures & Framing.

CAMPANILE GARAGE CO.
W. E. KNOWLES, Proprietor
2316 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 1073

LUTHY BATTERIES
Two Years Service or a New Battery Without Cost
Phone Berkeley 3468. Telegraph & Blake Sts.
DANA'S GARAGE

CONLEY'S BATTERY STATION, 2076 Centre St. Local Distributor for Exide Batteries—All Makes of Batteries Tested Free of Charge—All Batteries Charged and Repaired at Moderate Price—Work Guaranteed.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Continued

BERKELEY ELECTRICAL CO.
REPAIRING, CONTRACTING, SUPPLIES
Modern Electric Fixtures
BERKELEY 8747 2142 CENTER STREET

B. C. WHITE
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
2132 SHATTUCK AVE. Phone Berk. 4467.

Anything Electrical
We respectfully solicit your valued patronage.
BRADSHAW ELECTRIC CO.
2016 Shattuck Ave. Tel. Berkeley 649

Callender's Auto Repair Shop
Authorized Factory Service Station
For Dodge and Hudson Cars
2352 Shattuck Avenue Berkeley 5100

BERKELEY HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Household Goods, Paints, etc.
2010 Shattuck Ave. 2038 Shattuck Ave.
Tel. Berk. 410 Tel. Berk. 7300

SUNSET HARDWARE CO.
2104 SHATTUCK AVENUE
Builders' Hardware, Household Goods—Stoves, Ranges, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Elec. Appliances

DICKSON & HOLBROOK
Sheet Metal Work
Heating and Ventilating
Tel. Berk. 347 2115 Haste St.

G. FISCHER A. FISCHER
SPOT CASH GROCERY
GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
2504 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 3775

Say it with Flowers
THE FLOWER SHOP
2114 Center St. Berkeley 4144

S. P. R. R. Co. Watch Inspector
W. R. BURKE
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
Berkeley 1148 2119 Center St.

MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO.
1812 DWIGHT WAY
Tel. Berkeley 335
SERVICE—OAKLAND AND BERKELEY

LACK BROTHERS. ¶ Premier Printers
High Grade Commercial & Social Stationery
Fine Color Work. ¶ Engraving
2156 Center St. ¶ BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

MISS E. C. RANKIN
Ye Antique Shop
Furniture, Jewelry, Brass and Silverware
2107 BANCROFT WAY BERKELEY 3001

CAMPANILE EXPRESS COMPANY
City and County moving at reasonable rates. Prompt service on baggage. Phone Berk. 856. Address 1982 Hearst Ave.

The Misses' Shop
2035 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops"
An Exclusive Assortment of
DRESSES, FROCKS, WRAPS, BLOUSES
Unusual Values and Unusual Quality.

HINK'S
DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.
Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
"The Ladies' Shop"
S. H. BRAKE & CO.
Telegraph at Durant. Berkeley, Calif.

Bradley's Jewelry Store
2308 TELEGRAPH AVE.
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Alpine Wood & Supply Co
Russell and Adeline Streets
BERKELEY 1816
HI-HEAT COAL
BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE
GET YOUR WINTER SUPPLY NOW
Mill Blocks—Oak—Pinewood

Hymans
2165 Shattuck Avenue
BERKELEY, CAL.
For Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts, Sport Apparel and Millinery.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Continued

A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
"To men who know"
2245 TELEGRAPH AVE.
BERKELEY, CAL.

WESTERN
VAN & STORAGE CO.
Household Goods and Baggage
Moved, Packed and Stored
1511 Shattuck Ave. Tel. Berk. 2600

U. C. EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, Etc.
Main Office: Berkeley Way at Shattuck Ave.
PHONE BERKELEY 1062

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

The Wallace Millinery
POPULAR PRICES
2263 Shattuck Avenue Opposite Public Library

M. JACOBY & CO.
FURRIERS
EXCLUSIVE TAILORS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Telephone Berkeley 732 2020 University Ave.

The Booterie
Shoes for You
SHATTUCK AVE. AT KITTREDGE ST. BERKELEY

Huston Bros
GOOD SHOES
2216 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley
476 12th St., Oakland, Cal.
1516 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

California Meat Market
Telephone Berkeley 341 Berkeley 342
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

J. B. ROSE & CO., The Model Tailors
Haberdashers & Tailors
Good Merchandise and Reasonable Prices
Tel. Berk. 837 2565 Bancroft Way

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 451 Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

RADSTON'S BOOK STORE
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
2225 SHATTUCK AVE.

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berk. 1088

SILL'S S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables—Hardware. 2139 University Avenue. Phones: Berkeley 5206. Home F 1204.

FRESNO

CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON
Wilson's
1157 J ST. FRESNO

LOS GATOS

Hardware
A. W. TEMPLEMAN
Los Gatos, Cal.

OAKLAND

JIM BALLARD
MEN'S HATTER
1210 Washington St., Oakland

Suits to Order $37.00
Tailoring, Cleaning and Dyeing. Relining, Alterations for Ladies and Gentlemen
R. STARK, 561 Jones St., Nr. Y. M. C. A.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND—Continued

OFFICE SUPPLIES
SOCIAL STATIONERY
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
LEATHER GOODS
FAVORS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

SMITH BROTHERS
470-476 13th Sts.
OAKLAND, CALIF.

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

Colonial Cafeteria
Continuous Service
422-428 Fourteenth Street
Between Broadway and Franklin
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

TAFT & PENNOYER Company
Established 1875
Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House
FORTY-SIX SECTIONS
NOW DISPLAYING
ADVANCED
SPRING MERCHANDISE
Quality Before All Else
Clay, 14th and 15th Streets

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
2307 CHESTNUT ST., OAKLAND, CAL.

Chas. C. Navlet Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

HUSING BROS.
Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
818 14th St. Phone Lakeside 525 and 526

HINGSTON'S
FORD SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
2306 TELEGRAPH AVE.

Capwells
CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS., OAKLAND, CALIF.
A Progressive
Department Store
with a 30 years' service record. A store true to its ideals to be a worthy business factor in a great community; true to its merchandising policy of dependable merchandise, fair dealing and best store service.

PALO ALTO

HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
Corner University Ave. and Ramona St.

China—Glassware
GROCERIES
BIXBY & LILLIE

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 424-M 400 412 High St.

E. B. QUACKENBUSH
Furniture—New and Used
Phone 32 324 University Ave.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets
Underwear and Hosiery

FRAZER & CO.
SPRING, 1921
New Goods Arriving Daily
HANDSOME WOOL PLAIDS
BEAUTIFUL VOILES
NEW SUITS AND DRESSES
DAINTY BLOUSES
REDFERN CORSETS—PHOENIX HOSIERY

Serviceable
Reliable
FOOTWEAR
THOITS SHOE STORE
174 University Avenue

M. C. HALLUM
TAILOR
539 Emerson Street

Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
Phone 12 300 University Ave.

Family Hotel and Transient Accommodations
Hotel Palo Alto
PUBLIC DINING ROOM
Ten Minutes Ride from Stanford University

SACRAMENTO

HALE BROS., Inc.
A Department Store for the People
MEETING the needs of the home and every member of the family with goods of quality that give satisfaction —at value-giving prices.
9th and K Sts. Sacramento

Black's Package Co.
910-914 Ninth St., Sacramento
Grocers
We are eager to make friends as well as customers.

EATON'S
Clothing Renovatory
1120 10th Street Phone Main 690

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

SAN FRANCISCO

H. Ward Dawson
MANAGER OF
BUSINESS PROPERTY
INSURANCE
835 Market St. Tel. Douglas 2157.

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

ARTHUR BAKEN
Interoir Decoration, Antiques
Objects of Art.
259 Geary St., San Francisco

Block-Levy & Co.
SMART SHOES
FOR WOMEN, JUNIOR GIRLS
STOCKTON STREET AT O'FARRELL
Same Store with Joseph Magnin Co.
SAN FRANCISCO

SHELLGRAIN AND RITTER
FLORISTS
148 Kearny St. Phone Kearny 3999

L. D. McLean Co.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.

Telephone
"Prospect One"
Need Lumber Quick?
A carload or a stick
Van Arsdale-Harris
Lumber Company
Distributors of all Pacific Coast SOFT WOODS
Inquiries Solicited
5th and Brannan Streets Phone Kearney 2076
SAN FRANCISCO

FURRIERS
Large New Stock of Furs
Good Assortment
Garments made to Order. Remodeled or Repaired
PRESLEY & CO.
60-61 WHITTELL BUILDING SUTTER 7295

Zobel's
MILLINERY
"Nationally Known."
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wm. A. Schuneman
EXCLUSIVE FURRIER
Fur Garments Made and Remodeled
92-98 Whittell Bldg. 166 Geary St.
Tel. Sutter 2012.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
422-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Geo. Mathisen Leon A. Habit
Suzanne Floral Company
Flowers shipped anywhere
468 Geary St. Phone Franklin 2263.

JOSEPH'S
Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

BARNES CAFETERIA
24 ELLIS STREET

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
Carefully selected foods well cooked and prepared by satisfied workers
MUSIC
762 Market Street Phelan Building

New Quality Lunch Room
228 GRANT AVENUE Third Floor

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing wholesome, carefully chosen foods.
133 POWELL STREET

GIFTS THAT LAST
Jewelry Diamonds
Designing Watches
Manufacturer. Attractive Prices
133 Geary St. Rooms 522-523

Oppenheimer the Trunk Man
788 MARKET STREET
Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks
Bags, Suit Cases
Ladies' Hand Bags

FRANK E. BENTZ
Successor to Sam Bernstein
TAILOR
715-719 Monadnock Bldg. Douglas 4065

CORONA
The typewriter for personal use, at Home, Office or on the Road
Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.
546 Market St. San Francisco Sutter 3088

FLEUR DE LIS CORSET SHOP
CUSTOM MADE CORSETS AND LINGERIE
814 Post Street Renovating Franklin 2940

INSURANCE YOUNG & PARKER REAL ESTATE
Your Car Your Home
919 Kohl Bldg. Tel. Sutter 2504

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

ZIMMERMAN-LENZEN
Painters—Decorators
1677 UNION STREET
Phones: Fillmore 2704. Pacific 560

Johnson Brothers, Inc.
GROCERS
For 26 years the only wholesale and retail temperance grocers in San Francisco.
Try Our Home Made
Bakery Products
Fillmore and Sacramento Streets

Marcus Brower & Co.
PRINTING
EXPERTS
Printing done as you want it and on time. We do not solicit business that requires us to furnish competitive bids against our brother printers. 346 Hansome St., San Francisco.

Central Coal Company
430 California Street
PHONE KEARNY 3047

HI-HEAT COAL
BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE
ARE YOU READY FOR THE WINTER?
Order Now While Coal Is Plentiful

BEKINS
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND—LOS ANGELES

American Pleating Co.
Embroidery, Buttons, Hemstitching, Picot Edging
212 Stockton St., opp. Union Square

SAN JOSE

Chas. C. Navlet Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando St., San Jose

San Jose
41 N. First Street
Phone 321

Bushnell PHOTO. CO.
F. E. CARLETON, Manager

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

Bon Ton Millinery
Exclusive
But Not Expensive
160 S. 1st St. S. J. 2402

Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

FARMERS UNION
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara St., SAN JOSE, CAL.
BRANCHES:
Central Market, S. 1st Street, San Jose.
and Campbell, Calif.

H. R. BARDWELL
JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
Expert Repairing of all kinds.
Complete Selection of Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry moderately priced.
92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

C. R. PALMER
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables
CENTRAL MARKET

STAMFORD J. SMITH
Choicest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Central Market Telephone San Jose 542

DUDLEY WENDT
Central Market—2nd St. Entrance
Good Meats San Jose, Cal.

Willson's Cafeteria
OPERATING THREE DINING ROOMS
CAFETERIA, QUICK SERVICE GRILL
HOTEL DINING ROOM
HOTEL MONTGOMERY BUILDING
33-34-36 West San Antonio St.

BAKE-RITE BREAD
SOLD ONLY AT 47 E. SANTA CLARA ST.

CLEANING AND DYEING
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc.
GOLDEN WEST & NATIONAL CLEANERS
25-27-29 S. Third St.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER
Patent air-filling process gives softness equal to new mattress. Feather mattresses made and pillows steam heated. Free auto delivery. Phone S. J. 4168. Santa Clara St., at Sixth.
HUBNES MATTRESS CO.

PAPERHANGER THOMAS BAIN PAINTER
WOODFINISHER Rhodes Court
Phone 4442

J. E. FISHER REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
12 N. 2nd. San Jose, Calif. LOANS and NOTARY

Hotel THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
Home Made Pastry
Candy, Ice Cream and Hot Luncheons

MOELLERING & GOODWIN
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

FARNSWORTH & CALLAHAN
AUTO SUPPLIES
Everything for the Auto
150 West Santa Clara St. Phone S.J. 803

CUNNINGHAM'S TRANSFER
90 E. Santa Clara St.
Phone San Jose 1951-R or 4779

MAURICE HOLMES
Tailor to Men and Women
24 N. Second St., SAN JOSE, CAL.

CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE—Continued

GIMMEL MUSIC HOUSE
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
14 E. San Antonio Street Phone San Jose 4192

IN SAN JOSE IT'S
HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-26 E. Santa Clara Street Est. 1869

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 4522

OVERLAND-ROMAN CO.
AUTOMOBILES, PARTS AND SERVICE
113-149 East Santa Clara Street, San Jose, Cal.

SPRING'S Inc.
Est. 1863
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Santa Clara and Market Streets

SAN JOSE
CHATTERTON BAKERY
Quality—Cleanliness
BREAD, CAKES
2nd and San Antonio

Phone 1120
EXPERT CLEANERS
AND DYERS
652 South First Street San Jose, Cal.

"WIRE FOR US AND WE WILL WIRE FOR YOU."
SCHUTTE BROS.
Electrical Supply House and Contractors
Phone San Jose 525 19 S. Second St.
Juvenile Books Stationery

CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON
Wilson's
21 S. FIRST ST. SAN JOSE

SAN-I-STONE
DRAINBOARDS, Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLOSSER. 115 Hollywood
Phone San Jose 4899

McKenley-Glass FURNITURE CO.
Tel. San Jose 3787.
58-92 E. Santa Clara St., Odd Fellows Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Stoves, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades, Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler
Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices
15 E. Santa Clara Street

STULL & SONNIKSEN
143 & 148 South First St.
Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie
Dry Goods—Household Goods

Melvin, Roberts & Horwarth
Fancy and Office Stationery
Desks, Chairs, Files, Safes, Printing
164 SOUTH FIRST ST.

WINCH & MARSHALL
80 SOUTH FIRST STREET
Everything for the modern office—Steel and Wood Filing Equipment—Patronage Appreciated

The Purity Sweets Candy Store
Home made candies, ice creams and ices.
39 E. Santa Clara St., near 2nd. Phone S. J. 4354.

Crawford's
Ice Cream and Candies
96 So. 2nd St., San Jose, Cal. Phone S. J. 4761

SAN JOSE GROWERS BANK CALIFORNIA
The Home Bank with the Personal Service

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.
General Banking

QUALITY BEST ON EARTH
BERNHARD'S THE GROCER
221 S. 2ND ST.

MILLINERY
MISS A. WOLTERS
Smart and practical hats. Popular prices. Remodeling. 30 S. 2nd Street.

CENTRAL CREAMERY
Fancy Dairy Produce
J. H. Clark, Prop. Central Market San Jose

STOCKTON

Littlefield Furniture Co.
Furniture—Rugs—Carpets—Curtains
Stoves—Linoleums
324-36-38 E. Main St.

YOLLAND & COMPANY
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.
Phone 361 110 South Aurora St.

PACIFIC TRANSFER CO.
Moving, Auto Trucking, Fireproof Storage.

STOCKTON HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO.
STOCKTON—TRACY—ESCALON—MANTECA
Hardware, Stoves, Cutlery, Implements

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERS
802 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Telephone 314

QUALITY BAKERY
"VITORY" Bread and Pastry
Phone 1072. 831 Main St.

Office phone Stockton 163. 515 E. Market St.
STOCKTON TRANSFER CO.
W. S. WORCESTER W. H. HENRY

STATIONERS
Books, Leather, Novelties, Bibles.
Quality Stationery and Engraving.
TREDWAY BROS., 429 East Weber Avenue

THRELFALL BROS.
Kuppenheimer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods
439 E. MAIN STREET

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Women's Fine Apparel
Maas Brothers
Millinery, Suits, Coats and Dresses.
Fall and Winter 1920-21.
Cracowaner's

WOLF BROS.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.
Satisfaction or money refunded.
806 FRANKLIN STREET TAMPA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

FROHSIN'S
"Correct Dress for Women"
50 Whitehall

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women of Critical Taste
Walk-Over SHOE STORE
35 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GA.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
49-51-53 Whitehall Street
A High-Class SPECIALTY SHOP catering to Women, Misses and Children of discriminating taste.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

MALDEN

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
30 Pleasant Street
Telephone Malden 13
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WALTHAM

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
198 Moody Street
Telephone Waltham 1519
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WATERTOWN

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
1 Galen Street
Telephone Newton North 300
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE

J. A. SKINNER
Willie-Nillie Cash & Carry Self Service
205 S. Second Street

ROSENWALD'S
Ladies', Children's and Men's Furnishings
Corner 4th St. and Central Ave.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

De Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service.
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day.

OREGON

PORTLAND

We specialize on our Pastries
PANAMA RESTAURANT
109 Broadway Portland, Ore.
A smile of satisfaction when you leave.

TROY LAUNDRY
LET US
SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
—THAT'S OUR BUSINESS.
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS WORK
Phones: East 33. B 6118

East 10th and Pine Portland, Oregon
The Newest in Women's Gloves, Hosiery, Blouses, Underwear and Umbrellas at
Lennon's
309 Morrison St., Portland, Ore., and The Waist Shop in Portland Hotel Court

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN
FINE PRINTING
The House of Individual Service
382 Stark Street. Portland, Ore. Pittock Block
Both Phones

PRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.
83 9th St., Portland, Ore.
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

WinthropHammondCo
Successors to BUFFUM & PENDLETON
Established 1884
CLOTHING—HATS
HABERDASHERY
127 Sixth Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Ground-Gripper Shoes
are carried in Portland only at the Ground-Gripper Shoe Store
381½ Washington St., Portland, Ore.

Gloomy rooms made cheerful with smiling Pansy faces.
Our "Mastodon Special" plants ready to plant now.
50c PER DOZEN
WILLIAM A. AIRD
PANSY DALE
Oregon City, Ore.

HUDSON BAY FUR CO.
Leading Exclusive
Fur Manufacturers
Moderate Prices—Absolute Reliability
147 Broadway, PORTLAND, ORE.

CORRECT FRAMING
and distinctive pictures
WESTERN PICTURE FRAME CO
170 First Street—284 Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGON

OREGON

PORTLAND—Continued

East 2563 386 Grand Ave.
Queen City
Cleaning & Dye Works
F. A. ANDERSON PORTLAND, ORE.

The Peasleys
Photography and Art
407 Morrison Street
Broadway 2837 Portland, Oregon

THE KNIGHT SHOE
"GOOD SENSE SHOES"
Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.
KNIGHT SHOE CO., Inc.
342 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

The Best in Footwear
FOUR STORES
C. H. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 308 Washington
270 Morrison and 380 Washington Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON

FURS THAT ARE FURS APPLEGATH
Portland's Oldest Fur House
ESTABLISHED 1870
C. G. Applegath
Exclusive Furrier
PORTLAND, ORE.
352 Alder St. Main 4061
Two Stores
124 Second St. Main 491

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
403 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.

SALEM

Ray L. Farmer Hardware Co.
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
Court and Commercial Sts. Phone 191

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM

Morse Hardware Co.
Home of the Great Majestic Range

SEATTLE

Banking by Mail
It may not always be convenient for you to come to the bank in person. If not, "Uncle Sam" will do it for you. Deposits may be sent by check, money order, or currency by registered mail.
Your instructions will have our prompt and careful attention.
King County State Bank
University District.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

NASH MOTOR CARS
provide personal transportation notably free from mechanical annoyance.
Four and Six-Cylinder Types
Open Models $1645.00 to $2150.00
Closed Models $2365.00 to $3250.00
CHILCOTT NASH MOTOR CO.
13th and East Pike Phone East 53
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Hetrick
Distinctive Showing
of Spring Millinery
2151/2 Madison St.

McCASKILL & BONNAR
"University Property"
4134 University Way, Seattle
North 398

THE SILK SHOP
J. D. ZAHRT
Silverstone Bldg. (Upstairs)
WESTLAKE AT PINE, SEATTLE
Always the newest and best silks for less.

MRS. J. S. WHITE
Corsetier for The Barcley Custom Made Corset
Phone Q. A. 3123 for appointment.

TAILOR
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG., SEATTLE
Phone Elliott 5263

JACOBS-FISHER CO.
2nd & James PRINTING SEATTLE
4th Floor Collins Bldg.

McCAFFREY—HORST
ACME-PRESS
Phone Main 1907
"Builders of Ideas"
SEATTLE
1007½ Third Ave.

ITSGOOD SUPPLY CO.
Main 733 506 Hoge Building
Mimeographing Multigraphing

HITCHCOCK PRESS, Inc.
Main 304
225 Seneca St., Seattle, Washington

WARD'S BINDERY
Commercial and Job Binding. 1516 3d Avenue.
Telephone Main 6295. Seattle, Washington.

F. W. Brigham Co.
4525 14th Ave., N. E.
Pictorial Review Patterns
Dry Goods—Notions—Shoes

A. M. Hahn
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
1336 2nd Avenue

GROCERS
Jones-Thurlow Company
RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., SEATTLE
EAST 578

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE—Continued

Groceteria STORES COMPANY INC.
Main Office and Warehouse
208 Third Avenue South
Clean, Sanitary Grocery Stores

Woodlawn Flower Shop
Main 863
1410-1412 Second Avenue, SEATTLE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Our Floral Telegraph Covers
U. S. and Canada
HARRY A. CROUCH

INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
WALKER & REESE, Inc.
533 Pioneer Building, Seattle
Main 159

University Transfer Co.
LARGE PADDED MOVING VANS
Baggage, Piano and Furniture Moving by Experienced Men
Fireproof Storage. Three Storage Warehouses.
Phone North 2200—Cor. 41st and 14th N. E.
Res. Phone Capitol 3015—Seattle, Washington.

Turrell Shoe Company
HIGH GRADE SHOES
TWO STORES
PINE ST. AND THIRD
2ND AVENUE AND MADISON.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SEA FOODS
—OF—
ALL KINDS
GEO. PALMER
417 Pike Street, Seattle, Washington
Telephone Main 5466

BROOKLYN DAIRY CO.
Inc.
4333 University Way. Kenwood 89, SEATTLE

C. A. STEELE
CONTRACTOR & HOME BUILDER
1426 Warren Ave., Seattle, Washington
Telephone Q. A. 2918

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
E. W. HALL COMPANY
720 2nd Ave. Ell. 5447

TRY SCHRADER'S HOME COOKED FOODS
113 Madison Street
Seattle

ACME LAUNDRY
East 2290
High Grade Hand Work a Specialty
1318 East Madison Street, SEATTLE

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Carpets and Oriental Rugs

MUHL PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, etc.
Interior Decorating. Picture Framing.
Phone Main 5661 618 Pike Street, SEATTLE

COMMERCIAL ARTIST
Maps, Charts, Lettering, Cover Designs, Trade-Marks.
H. MARTINE WARNER
Pier No. 1 Seattle Elliott 6285

Full Showing of
Infants' and Children's
WEARABLES
MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP
500 Union St.

TACOMA

"ALL ROADS LEAD to RHODES"
Full and Complete Stocks of Dependable Apparel and All Requirements of the Home.
Rhodes Brothers
Broadway at Eleventh St.
TACOMA

Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Co.
11TH AND PACIFIC AVE.
Checking and Savings Accounts
Trust Department

McDONALD SHOE CO.
High Grade Footwear
All standard makes such as Hanan, Florsheim, Bostonian, Dorothy Dodd, Uts & Dunn, etc., for men, women and children.
TWO STORES 943 BROADWAY 1301 PACIFIC AVENUE

Washington
Tool and Hardware Company
GENERAL HARDWARE. SPORTING GOODS
Gymnasium Outfits and Military Supplies
KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY
Agents for Yale Locks
928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

CALLISON & AHNQUIST, Tailors
BETTER CLOTHES FOR MEN
105 So. 10th Street TACOMA

H. W. MANIKE, Florist
So. 6th and M St. Tel. Main 419

FEIST & BACHRACH
HIGH CLASS
DRY GOODS
and Ready-to-Wear Men's Furnishings
Kayser Silk Underwear and Gloves
1114 Broadway, TACOMA

WALLA WALLA

GARDNER & CO., Inc.,
The Quality Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries

CANADA

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

HAROLD D. KEAST
110 Windsor St., Montreal
C. P. R., N. Y. Central Watch Inspector
WALTHAM WATCHES

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE NEW WING

A Visit to Worcester, Massachusetts

The presentation, or proper display, of works of art is so important that, being educationally inclined, I never miss an opportunity of seeing a new art gallery, or a rehanging of pictures.

For me one of the art events of this spring will be my first visit for four years to the London National Gallery. It is, I am told, being transformed. Mr. C. J. Holmes, the Director, is adopting a system which I have long advocated. This is sorting out the finest pictures from those less fine, hanging the superb works upstairs, and those of secondary quality, or of interest mainly to students, downstairs. This system should be adopted in all museums. Connoisseurs should select the best: the Public is not sufficiently educated to choose. It is the mass of pictures shown, the mingling of good and bad that wearies and distracts us. Every museum should have two departments of pictures, (a) Upstairs, the fine flower, the best pictures that the museum owns, (b) Downstairs, the second-class works, that express the development and history of art. Those upstairs should be shown under every advantage of space, lighting, and background.

When I heard that a new wing had just been added to the Art Museum of Worcester, Massachusetts, I was curious to know what Mr. Raymond Wyer, the Director, had made of the opportunity. I saw the Museum some years ago and remembered it as rather crowded, with some fine works, including a group of beautiful Primitives (I adore fine Primitives; there is nothing like them); an interesting series of early American portraits, so sincere, so inexpert, lovable in the way that the dawning mind of a child is lovable; a Hogarth that I wanted to examine again, a "Portrait of a Lady" in a lovely dress, less robustious and more accomplished in the painting than any I have seen; a Winslow Homer called "The Gale" so virile and masterly that if he had painted nothing else this picture alone would proclaim him a great American Master. And, of course, I wanted to see again the group of Italian Renaissance painted sculptures, just a few, just beautiful; and there was a small picture by that perfect Little Master, Alfred Stevens, entitled, I think, "La Mere." Such were my memories of the Worcester Art Museum.

I called up Information. Easily one falls into the way of not bothering about a time-table. I found that by spending 11 hours in the train I could go and return to Worcester in one day, and have two hours for the Art Museum. Well, I would do a good deal for art, and as for those 11 hours I tucked under my arm Gertrude Atherton's latest novel, all about Smart Life and Socialism in California, and "Collected Poems" by A. E., all about Celtic wistfulness.

Always pay a visit to a Museum when the Director has new rooms to show. All the trouble of preparation is forgotten: he waves his hand to the bright galleries: he sees your face lighten: he smiles.

How glad I am that the plush red, green repp, yellowy paint, and Lincrusta Walton patterns on the walls of galleries are disappearing. The new rooms at Worcester are covered with an oatmeal colored linen cloth, cheerful and unobtrusive, that gives to the pictures the suggestion that they are being shown entirely on their merits. I stood on the threshold of a floor of the New Wing, and looked into a room hung with Primitives. Delightful! Worcester pays attention to contemporary art; but the past is honored equally with the present. With the exception of New York, Boston, Harvard, and Yale I do not suppose that any American public gallery pays such attention to the collecting of Primitives. There are two from Spain, one in the place of honor—fascinating; an Albert Bouts, like a gem; a Nelli; but I cannot give a catalogue: it is the look of the room that fascinates, the flare and flame of these pictures done in the days when art, whatever the subject, was a decoration.

Mr. Raymond Wyer has not consciously followed the system of the Director of the London National Gallery, but he has certainly gathered into these new rooms most of the vital pictures and so hung them that one helps the other. Take the new hall to the right of the Primitives. Facing, as you enter is "A Grand Landscape" by Gainsborough. He set himself to paint a grand landscape: he has done it. This is not the kind of Gainsborough I like, but it is a magnificent piece of craftsmanship, and one may detect in it passages that herald Constable and Corot. It is flanked by a Man and His Wife by Hogarth—the authentic craftsman, the Hogarth that Whistler adored, the Hogarth that drew a head and painted a garment with brutal finality. Look at the broad direct way he has handled the Wife's dress—and her fresh, full face, how spontaneous it is! The background to these, to all the others, to "Gainsborough's Daughters," to a dashing sketch by Reynolds is that same temperate, linen cloth. The eyes are pleased. Presentation has triumphed.

The background cloth unites the rooms: it leads one willingly to another new chamber to the left of the Primitives where hangs Winslow Homer's "The Gae," almost thrusting by its force the other pictures into the background. Not quite. That "Bowl of Roses" by Abbot Thayer: how delicate it is: how beautiful: it holds its own. But how dull the Homer and the Gainsborough make Wyant's huge landscape look. Some day I suppose the Wyant will drift downstairs.

There is no great reproach in taking a picture downstairs. It simply means that the work has ceased to be an attraction to connoisseurs, and has dropped into the historical department. The Directors of Museums have, in the future, a pleasant but a perilous task before them—that of sifting, of deciding upon the Upstairs or Downstairs destination of their possessions.

Worcester is up-to-date. In the New Rooms devoted to the Decorative and Applied Arts there are fine examples of the 1921 interest in Stained Glass—two thirteenth century specimens, and one fifteenth. They are beautifully shown, and the walls are of that same unobtrusive linen. Here is a Spanish wrought-iron grille of the thirteenth century; armor of the fifteenth; a French carved wood mantel of the sixteenth, and other attractive objects all in this bright, wholesome setting, the cobwebs of Time cleared away, the corridors garnished, and these old things made to look as if they have cast off everything that is grimy and time-stained. Only the beauty remains.

Then, having still half an hour left, we prowled about the old rooms. There was Whistler's "Fur Jacket"—how distinguished. And there was Sargent's portrait, looking over life-size, of "Lady Warwick"—how different from the Whistler! And there, in one of the older rooms, was a group of Sargent's water colors, work he does for love, now that he has freed himself (except when his sense of duty calls him to do official "face-pictures") from the burden of painting portraits. They are superb, Sargent in holiday mood, Sargent enjoying himself, and passing on his joy to us. Near to them are a group of Winslow Homer water colors—again superb, the eloquence of trained hand and direct vision. I said to myself, "One thing only is needed—a group of Dodge Macknights water colors." These three are the great American trio of water color painters.

Ten minutes to train-time.

"You must see what we are doing for the children," said the Director. So we were taken to the Children's Room, I, eager, because in my visits to American Museums I have found that special attention is given to the children. They come in thousands. They learn art from the beginning. Would that I had received their advantages.

In the Children's Room I was confronted by a row of Dodge Macknights water colors. They shine along the farther wall, and when I was shown the work done by the children I found that their young eyes had been filled with the Dodge Macknight color, and that they were starting their art education with the elation of color. O, happy children! I remembered what Ruskin had said about color, and was glad that his joy—pure and undefiled—was comforting the children of Worcester, Massachusetts.

I caught the train with a bundle of Bulletins of the Museum, and newspaper accounts of the opening of the New Wing. I read everything, and then leant back in my seat and growled. My growl was because there is no Worcester Art Museum Catalogue. Bulletins do not suffice. They get lost, they go out of print, and you can never find the artist you want to read about. Worcester is not alone in failing to supply a catalogue. Boston is the chief offender. Her small, popular handbooks to the Museum are useless to the serious student. The London National Gallery Catalogue is the best of all, the Metropolitan Museum of New York takes second place; but most of the American Museums seem to think that the infrequent Bulletins meet the case. The catalogues of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and the Jarvis collection at Yale are admirable; but these are costly volumes, beyond the purses of many.

Do not Directors realize how their pictures and other works of art would gain in interest by a Catalogue? It is a great pleasure to read quietly at home about pictures that one has seen during the day. Why, a comprehensive catalogue of the early American portraits at Worcester would be an epitome of early American portrait painting. And those Primitives! I want to read about their purpose and provenance. "No Gallery Without a Catalogue" should be the slogan of American Museums. They are news carriers, art birds bringing glad tidings. How delighted would Worcester, England, be to learn what Worcester, Massachusetts, is doing in the way of art. Q. R.

Courtesy of the Worcester Museum

"A Wife," by Hogarth, in the Worcester Museum

THE WAR'S INFLUENCE ON ART IN GERMANY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the unexpected things to come out of the war, few are more unexpected than its effect upon art in Germany. That art anywhere was likely to be revolutionized by the war might not have seemed among the possibilities had it not been for the belief, or at least the hope, that peace must mean a sort of general Millennium—the advent of perfection. This was why the Armistice was hardly declared before those interested in the subject were asking what the war had done for art. Of its influence one way or the other on the art of the Allies, signs have still to appear. But it is evident that in Germany it has had its influence and that this influence has been not to chasten, but to encourage extravagance both in the work of the artist and the patronage of art.

Extravagance in the German artist, if unexpected, is really not so difficult to explain. Part of the progressiveness of all Germans before the war was the appropriation and development of whatever new ideas, movements and inventions they could discover in their own or any other country. Post-Impressionism received its first recognition in Germany. Van Gogh, Gauguin, Matisse were being collected there before most people elsewhere had much more than heard their names. A German dealer has been held responsible for making the first corner in their paintings. German artists were among the most devoted disciples of this then new school. Its appeal to them has only been strengthened by the reaction caused by the war, not merely in art but in all life and industry. It has been difficult even for the usually sober and industrious German to get back to work, and the artist can no more escape from present conditions than the workman in the factory or the laborer in the fields.

The Germans must be given the credit of acknowledging this themselves. Quite recently The Christian Science Monitor published an article from Berlin, in which the writer pointed out the new desire of the German artist to shirk work, to find a short cut to art by which he can escape from the drudgery of the schools. Expressionism, which has now supplanted Post-Impressionism, is nothing more, he said, than a revolt against honest work. Finer explanations have been found for it by its exponents. It is a revolt against realism, a revolt against convention, a revolt against the academic, a revolt against the obvious, they say—a revolt against anything and everything under the sun except the expression of the artist's individuality in his individual search for the abstract truth underlying life and nature. His end and aim is to eliminate from his work all the stock-in-trade of the schools and studios until what he insists is only the essential remains.

It is in this elimination that his extravagance runs riot. In such examples as have reached us nothing, indeed, remains, save childish scrawls or self-conscious imitations of primitive, of Byzantine, of savage art, too often combined, curiously enough, with a suggestiveness, a decadency which is as far as can be from the freshness, the simplicity, the frankness of the child or primitive whose attitude toward nature and art the expressionistic artist would emulate. Elimination is no new thing in art. That little is more important to the artist than to know what to leave out, has long since passed into a cliché. But the expressionist leaves out not the unessential merely, but all the subtleties of art, and all that is difficult or troublesome. He is as reticent in the results he gets as if, not affectation, but the great after-war prices of materials had something to do with his reticence; despite his determination to omit, however, not neglectful at times of certain elements which charm the least desirable type of collector.

Letters received from Germany agree. It is just "craziness," one German correspondent writes, though he adds that "the people, unnerved by war and defeat, have given a chance to Russian and Genevan Jews to jump in and spread Expressionism." But the fact is that the German people must share the craziness since they accept and honor it. Another German correspondent regrets the way that Expressionism was allowed to spring up overnight and become the Official Art of the new Republic. Artists, who were thought hopelessly modern a few years ago, are now shelved as old-fashioned. A few have the courage, while admitting the madness of the moment, to decide that nothing is to be done in their case save to be as cheerful as possible, to keep on painting, undisturbed by fads and fashions, to continue faithful to tradition, and then, eventually, the evil must destroy itself. If forced to be astonished onlookers, at least they can try to rise higher in their own art.

Some dealers, too, retain their sanity and are showing the genuinely fine work not only of the German but the foreign artist in their galleries. For the present, nevertheless, cheerfulness is more often preached than practiced. Expressionism is so entirely the mode that for artists who do not fall into line the immediate outlook is not promising.

Stranger almost than the extravagant affectations of the artist is the extravagant outlay of money on his work. As the mark has depreciated in value, prices of everything connected with art have gone up. But it makes no difference. Art publications have increased in number without losing in success. The more elaborate they are, the more eagerly they seem to be bought. A Year Book of the Graphic Arts, illustrated by original etchings and color woodcuts, and issued in three editions, is said to have sold in the first two numbers like hot cakes. A publisher has but to get up a fine book, limit it to 150 copies or so, and charge 1000 marks for it, to be sure to sell it out within a month of publication. An American journalist, lately traveling through Germany and preoccupied with industry and economics rather than art, found strong evidence of the survival of German vitality in these numerous art publications—not only in the splendid large books of reproductions of contemporary drawings and paintings, but in smaller, more popular books, such as the series called Junge Kunst, each volume devoted to a contemporary artist, with 20 pages of text and 20 reproductions, selling for a few marks, and the sale of each already reaching several thousands.

Prices of prints above all have increased at a rate that some Germans themselves have called "idiotic." But, with prints as well as books, the higher the price, the more certain they are to sell. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of it is that they are bought mostly by German collectors and museums. It is no wonder that the German observer—the professional German of average professional income, recently with no coal, no flour, no milk, no sugar, bread limited to not quite four pounds a week and meat to once a week at the most—asks where the money comes from for all this expenditure. Those outside of Germany are no less bewildered. While America is busy spending her millions, and with Great Britain sending Friends to feed the starving German children, the German Government and the German public are spending money on art at a rate that is said to be astonishing even in Germany. One hears further of plans suggested for skyscrapers in Berlin, advocated by professors of art solely on the score of their beauty and picturesqueness. It is altogether an amazing state of affairs.

But, as the reason of the artist's extravagance is found largely in the general distaste for work, so this extravagance in the patronage of art may as likely come from the general distrust in financial conditions. There is probably less inducement in Germany than in most parts of Europe to place money in government loans or industrial enterprises. The urgent question of the moment is how victors and vanquished alike are going to pay off the debts with which they are already burdened. But the world has begun to wake up to the value of art as a financial asset. Art alone endures and its value, instead of shrinking, grows with time. Fortunes have been made by wise collectors, and their fame has gone abroad until collecting in our day has become too often a mere business speculation.

Already, during the war, despite heavy taxes and high prices, Christie's in London and the Hotel Drouot in Paris flourished. Since the war, some countries have looked to their art treasures as their most reliable securities, their most acceptable collateral. The Germans, no doubt, are investing in art from the same motive, and they would show their wisdom in doing so, were it not that the work of many of their contemporary artists is not the work that endures and, all too soon, may prove as fluctuating and uncertain a speculation as the bonds and stocks to which it is preferred. Any man with money can collect. Only the man with knowledge and taste can make the collection that defies and survives the changes of fashion and time.

AN IRISH ARTIST

DUBLIN, Ireland—Of the many picture exhibitons held recently in Dublin, few have given evidence of greater promise than one held at the Dawson Street Gallery by a young Irish artist, W. French McLachlan. Since his first show last June his qualities of quick and just observation have taken the form of sympathetic interpretations of native Irish figures of O'Meath, County Louth, and landscape effects drawn from many parts of Ireland. In these there is strength, but above all else joyous feeling for color.

Particularly in his landscapes, movement and vital energy fill the canvas; he can depict the passage of clouds over a moonlight landscape with a mastery of handling seldom met with. In his evening effects the emotion experienced when observing a brilliant quality of color is caught with delightful precision. His types of character painting, for the most part in the open air, give one a feeling of close contact with the actual sitter, so true are they in all essentials.

NEW YORK'S INDEPENDENT SALON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The public "vernissage" or opening view of the Independent Artists' fifth annual exhibition, at the Waldorf-Astoria, scored its accustomed success of oddly mixed jest and earnest. It is the most spectacular event of the metropolitan art year. A brilliant crush of attendance—the dazzling color-kaleidoscope of a thousand and one pictures, not themselves "moving," but past which eager throngs of people move in an unflagging excitement of interest—an atmosphere charged with challenging ideas and with defiance of normal convention—these, surely, are unusual accompaniments to a New York artistic function, of whatever pretension. The Independent Salon begins to assume aspects of a national institution. It is as New York American as the Salon d'Automne is Parisian French.

Thus, without going any farther, the Independent show commands at the threshold, a certain astonishment and admiration. Here it is, year after year, a free-for-all forum of painting and sculpture, uncensored by juries and free from the ignis fatuus of prizes, sheep and goats mingled in the hazard of alphabetical hanging, with nothing but intuition or æsthetic common-sense to tell one what to approve and what to ignore.

What is the real significance of this phenomenon? Has it a lasting value, other than as picturedom's vanity fair? These questions every one must answer for himself, by looking over the things in detail—a labor of love, truly, where such chaos reigns. But it is worth while, if only for the sake of cultivating that habit of individual discrimination upon which sound appraisal must rest. Reading the current reviews is a waste of time, unless one finds such writing entertaining in itself, which is extremely doubtful. It is so much easier to write a facetious broadside than painfully to report a lot of individual, mediocre pictures, especially where it seems to be taken for granted that the public attitude is one of hilarity. True, the atrocities, ineptitudes and imitations are only too much in evidence. It is inevitable, in such a mêlée, that there should be more charlatanry than sincerity, more incompetency than ability. Sparks of genius can only smoulder, if they are not quite eclipsed, in such an atmosphere.

All the more credit, therefore, to such contributors and artist-directors as John Sloan (president of the society), Robert Henri, George Bellows, Leon Kroll, Gaston Lachaise, Hamilton Easter Field, Theodore Earl Butler, Walter Pach, Homer Boss, and Samuel Halpert, whose works of merit tend to restore the normal balance of the assemblage.

Also making for a dignified standard and at the same time giving deserved recognition to undoubted ability, is the memorial group of landscapes and figures by Mary Rogers, a former pupil of Robert Henri and Kenneth Hayes-Miller. And finally, as regards special features, another presentation is given of that integral but little-known phase of American art, the ceremonial and folklore interpretations of Indian life in the southwest, by native Navajo and Hopi illustrators. The Brooklyn Museum supplements these aboriginal decorative patterns with the loan of a curious Spanish primitive-looking church painting, on buffalo or elk hide. It dates from the end of the seventeenth century, and is a relic from the old mission church at Jemez, New Mexico, the habitat of the present-day Indians with whose more sophisticated work it is now shown.

The really vital work which justifies the Independents' claim to being the only body in America that conducts exhibitions solely to give every individual a chance to present his ideas in his own manner, is found in the scores of contributions from young artists and would-be artists from every section of the country. The majority are unknown, and likely to remain so. A considerable number, however, look promising, and some already have won their spurs in New York and other local galleries. No recognizable masterpieces are among their offerings, yet who can say the artists themselves may not rise to master rank in the next decade or two?

A few notable representatives of this grade are: Peggy Bacon, who has already attracted attention as an etcher in current periodicals; Elinor M. Barnard, who offers a charming water color sketch for a child portrait; J. E. Bourquin, a business man who started sketching not long ago at an office window in a New York skyscraper, and now achieves a fine and sensitive bit of landscape painting in "The Creek in Winter"; Emile Branchard, the erstwhile "truck-driver Rousseau," whose contemplative studies of woodland and seashore solitudes have won an appreciable following; Louise Upton Brumback, whose "Orchard in the Valley" gives a quiet charm; James Butler, a grandson of Claude Monet, who contributes a robust color study of his artist-hermitage at Candor; Glenn O. Coleman, who has passed from the painting of Old Manhattan streets to "El Casa Moro" of the New Mexico colony; Randall Davey, an important member of the Henri-Bellows contemporary New York school; Richard Ederheimer, print dealer turned portrait painter; William Glackens, the most convincing of latter-day Renoirists; Claggett Wilson, whose exhibition of idealistic war pictures a year ago will not be forgotten; and A. Walkowitz, who has a semi-abstract viewpoint of his own in setting down his impressions of New York crowds and skyscrapers.

These are but one or two typical examples taken at random as a cross-section of the multitudinous exposition of the Independents, where a meritorious minority holds its own amid the horrors of (artistic) Rhineland.

THE TOWNSHEND EXHIBITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—A pleasant hour is to be spent at the memorial exhibition of drawings for Punch by its former art editor, F. H. Townshend, at the Fine Arts Society. The work dates from 1905 to his last unfinished sketch. The high level of merit, the craftsmanship always with an end in view—publication in the press—the vigor, the warm-hearted humor, make these drawings a pleasure to see. But it is seldom that in the drawings themselves the humor lies. Take the joke away from the bottom in the printed word and many of them are not humorous drawings. This may be said, of course, of most of the contributors to Punch of today, and reminds us sadly of Keene, and Leech.

Townshend's interest in sport gave him inspiration for most of his best work and the cricket series is especially good, having in it more consciously humorous drawing. This is mostly seen in those containing urchins and children of better fortune, and give away his love for young people. It has been said that in order to be humorous it is necessary to hurt some one's feelings. This is certainly contradicted by Townshend, for all his work "comes from an inexhaustible spring of human kindness."

The most remarkable drawing is the "Suggestion for a Race Meeting" and displays extraordinary power of animal drawing. It is good to make the reacquaintance of some excellent jokes, such as the two small boys fishing for a lost jam tart down a drain. Gentle satire, magnificent pen-draughtsmanship, understanding of the foibles of the Englishman—these are the qualities which make the exhibition worth seeing.

EXHIBITION
—BY—
Clifford W. Ashley
Consisting Principally of Recent Paintings of
New Bedford Whalers
Never Before Exhibited
R. C. & N. M. VOSE
Established 1841
394-398 Boylston Street,
BOSTON

Scott & Fowles
ART GALLERIES
590 Fifth Avenue
near 48th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Paintings by
English Masters of the 17th and 18th Centuries and Dutch Masters of the 17th Century.

Exhibition of
PAINTINGS
BY
MODERN FRENCH PAINTERS
March 7th to 26th inc.
Durand-Ruel
12 East 57th St., N. Y.

For me, for me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.
Wilfred Whitten.
AN INTERESTING OLD HOUSE IN BLOOMSBURY FULL OF RARE ANTIQUES
S. B. Burney.
4 Gt. Ormond St.
London. W.C.1.

"Very fine flopplewhite mahogany Cheval screen with fine panel of Mortlake tapestry."
Frank Partridge WORKS OF ART
No. 6 West 56th St., New York.
26, King Street, St. James's
LONDON S. W.
Telephone Gerard 7537
Telegrams: "Frapartri," St. James's, London.

THE HOME FORUM

The Vocation of Reading

"Persons who not being, like my cousin Anthony, already in the business of writing are tempted to dabble in it, should consider, among other objections to such a course, the great detriment it may prove to their usefulness, and possibly also to their enjoyment as readers," Edward S. Martin points out in "Cousin Anthony and I." "To be a good reader is a vocation by itself, and one which writers habitually and enviously admire. That the business of writing conflicts with it is notorious. When the library of the late Guy de Maupassant came to be examined by his executors it was found that almost all the modern books in it were gifts from the authors of them, and that their leaves were in almost every instance uncut. Writers do read books occasionally, and even books by other contemporary writers, but they usually read them either for a special purpose, as to make a review, or with the general purpose to keep informed about what is being written, or with a certain feverish anxiety to make sure that someone else is not doing their kind of work better than they can do it themselves. Find a contemporary writer, if you can, who does not look back with regret to the time when the reading of books was an irresponsible felicity. He read 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Tale of Two Cities' with simple happiness and no sense of obligation to dissect the authors' art or arrive at his own critical opinions. But nowadays when he reads it is with a balance in one hand, and constant interruptions while the actual book goes into one scale and his notion of what it ought to be, or his recollection of some book someone else has written, into the other. To read books simply for what there is in them, and with no conscious regard for what one's verdict will be when the reading is over, that may be reckoned one of the joys of youth. But it is not strictly a joy that belongs to youth only, for some grown people have it too; but not (or at least very rarely) if they are writers. The spectacle of the blithe maiden in a brand-new baldress is a jocund sight, even to a dressmaker. But the dressmaker does not take the same unimpeded delight in it that it brings to the other spectators. Inevitably and unconsciously she counts the stitches, reckons the cost of the fabric, measures off in her mind the yards of lace, and appraises the quality of the trimmings; then she compares it mentally with other fine frocks, and when she has finished she knows far more about the gown than anyone who has seen it except the society reporter. But there is a quality in the pretty show that her scrutiny has missed and an emotion she has not gathered because her trained sight saw so much.

"Everyone who has ever launched a book which has drifted in even a moderate degree into the current of public favor must remember how overwhelming a proportion of whatever subsequent satisfaction he got from it was due to that simple, old-fashioned, uncritical personage, the gentle reader, who reads books for the promotion of his own happiness, and if he likes them knows it and is cheerfully ready to say so. For the faults or shortcomings of a book the gentle reader doesn't much care if only there is a grace in it somewhere . . . If it is verse, it does not concern him that Tennyson wrote better; if it is a story he does not throw it down because it is not the equal of 'Vanity Fair.' If it gives him real pleasure, in sufficient quantity to pay for the time he spent in reading it, he declares that it is a good book and is ready to thank the author and buy and read the next book that he sends out. He, or perhaps I should say she, is the reader that the author loves and esteems and counts upon to quiet his own literary compunctions. But the reader who has himself dabbled much in writing can seldom be a gentle reader afterward. He is always a critic, mistrusting his own pleasure and his fellow's art; hesitating to express his possible favor for fear it will discredit his own discrimination, more eager to make a clever comment of his own than to find a pearl of someone else's thought. He has some knowledge of good and evil which the gentle reader lacks, but it is dearly bought, as perhaps all knowledge must be. To be sure, a good critic is a useful creature in his way, but it is a very good critic indeed in the making of whom it is worth while that a gentle reader should be spoiled."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October, 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription, Price to Every Country in the World

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months...$4.50
Three Months.$2.25 One Month... 75c
Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

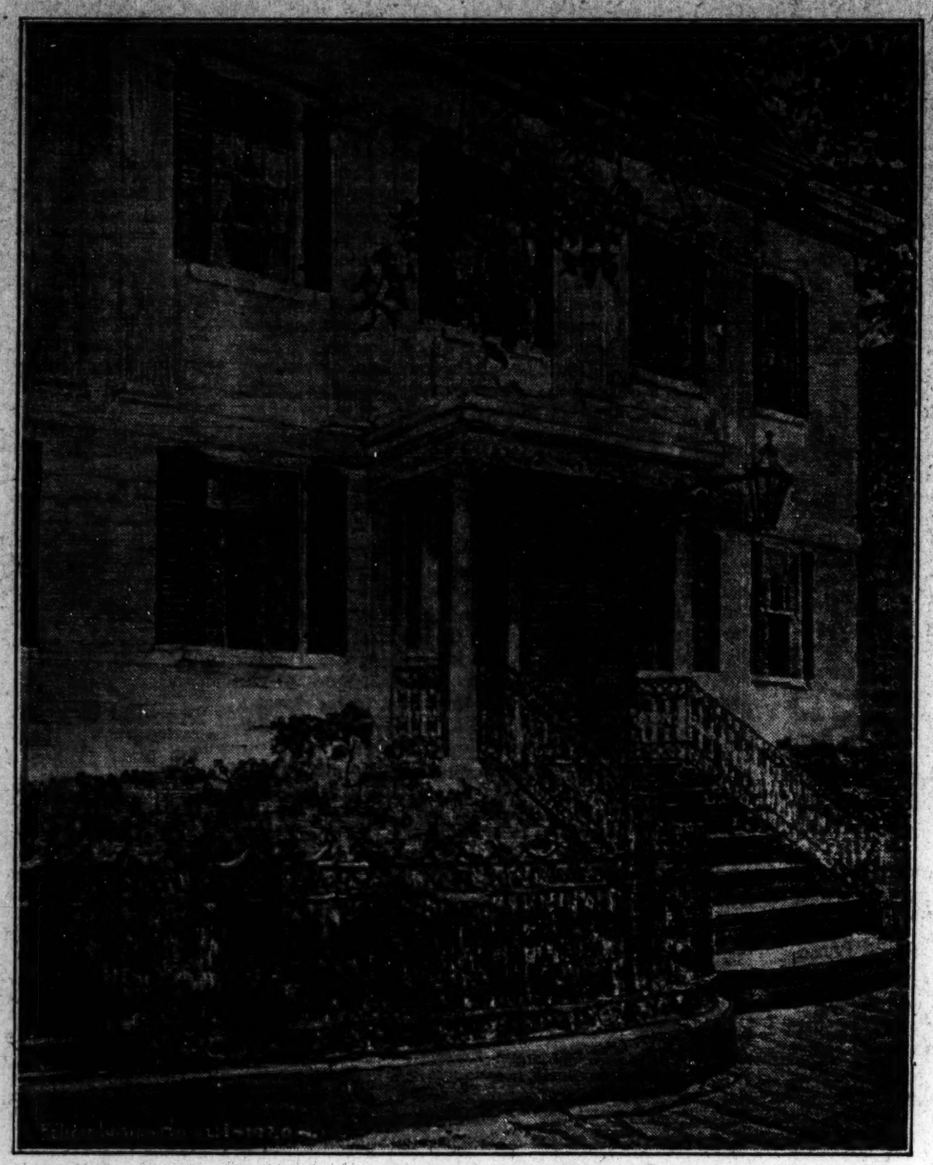
NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 755 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
South African: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1453 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 439 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambidley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Der Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.



Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, Massachusetts

Doorway of the Assembly House, Salem, Massachusetts, by Felicie Waldo Howell

Memories of Ancient Rome

"But it is rather outside the gates than inside that old Rome is truly felt," writes Frederic Harrison in his "Autobiographic Memoirs." "I have ridden all round and about its walls. I have been to see many of the battlefields of the early books of Livy; the wars with the Latin and Etruscan towns, have tried to trace where the Horatii fought the Curiatii, the site of Corioli, and Veii, and Alba Longa. Here, with nothing to disturb the mind, one can call up visions of the old stories. And how those scenes are associated in my mind with the earliest ideas. All my first notions of public virtue, and the duties of a citizen, and national greatness center in these spots. I can remember my first picture history book of Rome, with the wolf, and Cocles, and Brutus, and Camillus quite vividly. Mutius Scaevola holding his hand out in a regular bonfire and Camillus brandishing his sword at Brennus. And then for fifteen years came a classical teaching, and we made maps of Latium and spelt out the chapters of Livy and the lines of Virgil, so that one's whole education centers round these hills. It is wonderfully strange. . . .

"I don't know that anything impresses me more than the extreme smallness of everything. The Forum would go in our kitchen garden, the Palatine hill is about the size of the Bank of England, the Via Sacra, the scene of a thousand triumphs, might be taken for a gutter. Others may talk of the size of things in Rome; what strikes me is the smallness. There are vast 'baths' of Caracalla, and so on, mere trifles to our great Exhibition; and the aqueducts are toys to our North-Western Railway. What impresses me is the pettiness. Gracchus could not have addressed a thousand men. Veii, the rival of Rome, might be Sydenham, and Alba Longa might be Chiselhurst. Fancy the wars of London against the villages of Surrey. Imagine Beckenham fighting pitched battles with Elmer's End. Think of our terrace as being the Capitol, and the ditch you call your river, at the end of your garden, the fountain of Egeria.

"What strikes me, in all this, is the grandeur of the human qualities, the virtues, gifts, and powers which could ennoble these petty things, the splendid characters which could shine on such a narrow stage. The names of these hillocks and ditches, of these heads of rustic clans, of these victors of villages now mean the symbols of all that is great and powerful. 'Palaces' are so called because a few herdsmen named this mound 'Palatium.' 'Czars' bear the name of a tribe of yeomen from Alba Longa, and so on. Size makes nothing, it seems, in the greatness of men and nations. And the majesty of the Roman character stands out greater when one sees the sandhills and the marshes which it has immortalized as household words in all the civilized world.

"That which I most enjoy is the old Via Appia. It stretches for eleven miles nearly entire across the Campagna, the old pavement and footpath worn by eight centuries of Roman armies is in many places entire. . . .

"Here in this Appian Way, along which all the armies, generals, and governors went and came over the east and the south of the Empire, here is ancient Rome visible. . . .

"Every rise upon the range of hills round, memorable for some story of Livy or Virgil, every swell in the heaving Campagna marking some site of a city, or an event, or a battle of the ancient Latin confederacy, the modern world wholly shut out or existing only in some tottering fragment. . . . The color and the landscape of the Campagna is amazing, endlessly changeful and beautiful. Dreary as the waste is, it grows quite fascinating, and about the setting of the sun it changes through a glorious succession of orange, crimson, and purple lights utterly indescribable, but lovelier and more solemn than any sight I ever saw in the heavens. When I am not there I go up to the Pincian to watch the sun setting behind the Etruscan hills, and beneath the cypresses and ilexes of the Monte Mario."

Certain Books

Certain books seem to be written, not that we might learn from them, but in order that we might see how much the author knows.—Goethe.

Salem Houses

Salem houses are nearly all of the comfortable square type, structurally very simple, so that their fame rests upon beauty of proportion and embellishments, their doorways, cornices, gateposts, and the elaboration of hand-carved interior wood-work. . . .

For thirty years McIntire set the pace for the architecture of Salem, designing in that time most of the buildings which have made it famous for the work of its period. The Assembly House in Federal Street is a fine example of McIntire's early work, built in 1782. The Assembly House was famous in its day of public service as the scene of balls and receptions, and Lafayette dined here during his first triumphal tour of the country, in 1784. Washington attended a ball given in his honor here, in 1789. Early in its history the house was remodelled for a private dwelling. Its porch is conspicuous for a heavy grape frieze carved from wood, its festoons and ornamental scroll corners, and the elaborate wrought-iron railings.—"A Loiterer in New England," Helen W. Henderson.

William Morris as Decorator

"Ned and I duly went to Palace Green yesterday and our joint conclusion was that the best hanging for the walls of the boudoir would be the inclosed madder-printed cotton: it brings out the greys of the picture better than anything else; also I think it would make a pretty room with the wood-work painted a light blue-green color like a starling's egg; and if you wanted drapery about it, we have beautiful stuffs of shades of red that would brighten all up without fighting with the wall-hangings; if you could like this and would let me know some day this week, I could get all finished against you come home, but if you still have doubts we would leave the room in a forward state for finishing. To complete the business part of my letter I may as well give you the price of the red stuff; two shilling per yard, yard-wide, which would come to less than the gold sunflower would have done."—"The Life of William Morris," J. W. Mackail.

Florence Lies Far Behind

Florence lies far behind;
Her grave grey palace-fronts, her lily towers;
The curves of Arno bright
With star-set lamps that tremble in the night; . . .

How far the dancing waves
Of Spezia, where the silvered olives sleep,
And flower-sprent myrtle sprays
Sweeten the sunny air by silent bays!
The calm sea laves
Those crags—but not for us—and deep
Dreams on the samphire cliffs and stairs of marble steep.

—John Addington Symonds.

The Everpresent Healing Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE statement that God is Love has been familiar to most of us since childhood, so familiar, in fact, that it scarcely arrests the attention of one just beginning the study of Christian Science. That God is Life is also recognized as having Scriptural authority. "For he is thy life, and the length of thy days," we read in Deuteronomy. But the declaration, reiterated again and again by Mrs. Eddy, in varying terms but with unchanging forcefulness, that God is Mind not only arrests the attention but carries with it a degree of immediate enlightenment. The province of Mind is to think, to manifest intelligence. To conceive of God as Mind, manifesting all the intelligence there is, brings a degree of apprehension of everpresence. One can recognize intelligence everywhere, often where it is least expected. The physical scientists assure us that it is manifested in the mineral and vegetable worlds as well as in the animal kingdom, and reveals itself in countless interesting ways to one who is himself exercising it in the study of life in any of its forms.

Wherever there is life there is intelligence. It is the evidence of Life, just as it is the evidence of Mind. Here the physical scientist seems to be almost at agreement with Christian Science; but the agreement is only seeming, for the physical scientist identifies life with matter, while Christian Science identifies Life as God, Spirit, never in matter or in any way dependent upon it for expression. Life is not even cognizant of matter, which is merely nothingness, the supposititious opposite of the somethingness which is spiritual reality. It is spiritual life, then, which is ever present, the expression of the one infinite intelligence, or Mind.

On page 282 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives a very concise answer to the age-old query, What is truth? There she says, "Truth is the intelligence of immortal Mind." The everywhere present intelligence, then, which is identical with Life itself, is Truth expressed, "the intelligence of immortal Mind." In other words, what divine Mind knows about creation, the truth about it, is always present in every circumstance, place, or condition, and concerning every object in the universe. And this truth will be apparent or made manifest just as soon as the false beliefs about the specific object, circumstance or condition are destroyed, or wiped out. We destroy these false beliefs simply by refusing to believe in or accept them as real, because they are not good. At the conclusion of the record of creation, in the first chapter of Genesis, we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." To express divine intelligence, then, to see as God sees, we must necessarily see only that which is very good, rejecting all else as not created by God, hence not created at all, since God made all that was made. That which never was created certainly has no place, is nowhere. Thus evil, discord, of whatever name or nature, whether abstract or specific, is proved to be nothing, and nowhere.

Having thus proved what is not, the next step is to declare what is. This declaring of the truth is most important. The denial of error is simply a sweeping up, a preparation of the way. It is the truth which heals, by its own inherent power. This truth is all-powerful and everpresent, and can be definitely recognized or declared in connection with each specific discordant condition which presents itself for healing. When this is faithfully done, there remains nothing to do but to rest in the calm knowing that the word thus spoken cannot return void, but must from its very nature accomplish that whereunto it was sent. "Leaving the seed of Truth to its own vitality, it propagates:" Mrs. Eddy tells us ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 111), "the tares cannot hinder it. Our Master said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away;' and Jesus' faith in Truth must not exceed that of Christian Scientists who prove its power to be immortal."

Because the truth is actually everywhere present, it must manifest itself as the only reality, in the very place where discord—whether sin, disease, poverty, or death—may seem to be; and this it will do, must of necessity do, and cannot be prevented from doing, in accordance with its own unerring law and through its own activity as consciousness. Here we see why it is that to experience healing, one does not have to struggle, but only "to know." This knowing, however, is not possible to the mentally lazy. No struggle is involved in the quiet confidence and assurance which results in healing, simply because the period of struggle is, in a sense, past. The ability to know the truth in this effective way signifies that the one who possesses it has already overcome much of materiality and animality through continuous and consistent warfare with his own false sense of things—a struggle which far transcends any merely material striving, even that exemplary reaching out after better conditions which the poet refers to in the lines:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night."

Confidence in Truth is gained only as the power of Truth is proved in one experience after another—only as the result of correct reasoning in accord with Principle, instead of the acceptance of false beliefs and personal opinions, is seen and demonstrated over and over again. Then the strong hold of human beliefs loosens, gradually or suddenly as the case may be, and the joy of dominion over evil, through trust in the inherent power and irresistibleness of the truth specifically applied, is experienced. "The battle is not yours, but God's," said the prophet of old, and continued, "Set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you."

Uncle Bennet

We found Uncle Bennet just taking his lunch in the stone-flagged sitting-room, which, however, had a square of cocoa-nut matting. He welcomed us warmly: but still I thought I detected some uneasiness in his manner. His conscience warned him that Cicely was going to attack him for his remissness; and how was he to defend himself?

Without any preliminary, she at once demanded why he had not come down to see them. . . .

"Well, I was a-coming," deliberately.

"When were you coming?"

"Well, I got to see a man down your way, Cissy; a' owes me for a load a' straw."

"Then why don't you come down and get the money?"

"I telled 'ee I was a-coming. He wants some of our sheep to feed off a meadow; s'pose I must see about it"—with a sigh, as if the idea of a decision was insupportable.

"Why didn't you come before?"

"Aw, I don't seem to have no time"—farmers having more time than anybody else.

"You could have come in June."

"Bless 'ee, your feyther's got the hay about; 'a don't want no strangers bothering."

"As if you were a stranger! Well, why didn't you come in May?"

"Lor-bless 'ee, my dear."

"In April?"

"Us was main busy a-hoeing." . . .

"Well, then," concluded Cicely, "now just change you coat and come today. Jump up in the pony-trap—we will make room."

"Today!" in hopeless bewilderment, his breath quite taken away at the idea of such sudden action. "Couldn't do't—couldn't do't. Got to go down to Thirty Acre Corner: got to get out the reaping machine—a' wants oiling, a' reckon; got some new hurdles coming; 'spects a chap to call about them lambs;" a farmer can always find a score of reasons for doing nothing.

"All rubbish!" cried Cicely, smiling.

"Nieces be main peart now-a-days," said he, shutting one eye and keeping it closed, as much as to say—I won't be driven. Then to me, "There won't be many at market today."

"I am hungry," said Cicely softly; "I should like some bread and honey."

"Aw; should 'ee?" in gentler tones; "I'll get 'ee some: will 'ee have it in the' comb? I got a bit left."

She knew his pride in his bees and his honey; hill farmers still keep large stocks. He brought her a slice of home-baked bread and a piece of comb. . . . Uncle Bennet offered me a jar full to the brim: "Dip your vinger in," said he.

"Why is the honey of the hills so much nicer?" asked Cicely, well knowing, but drawing him on.

"It be th' clover and th' thyme, and summat in the air. There bean't no hedges for um to fly up against, and so um carries home a bigger load."

"How many hives have you?" I inquired.

"Let's see"—he counted them up, touching a finger for each twenty—"There be three score and sixteen; I have a' had six score years ago, but folk don't care for honey now sugar be so cheap."

"Let us go and see them," said Cicely. We went out and looked at the hives; they were all in a row, each protected by large "Pansherds" from heavy rain, and placed along beneath the wall of the garden, which sheltered them on one side. Uncle Bennet chatted pleasantly about his bees for an hour, and would, I believe, have gossiped all day, notwithstanding that he had so little time for anything. Nothing more was said about the delayed visit, but just as we were on the point of departure, and Cicely had already taken the reins, he said to her, as if it were an afterthought, "Tell your mother, I s'pose I must look down that way next week."—"Round About a Great Estate," Richard Jefferies.

The Great River's Glory

"The majesty and glory of the Great River have departed; its glamour remains, fresh and undying, in the memories of those who, with mind's eye, still can see it as it was a half-century ago," writes George Byron Merrick of steamboating days on the Mississippi. "Its majesty was apparent in the mighty flood which then flowed throughout the season, scarcely diminished by the summer heat; its glory, in the great commerce which floated upon its bosom, the beginnings of mighty commonwealths yet to be. Its glamour is that indefinable witchery with which memory clothes the commonplace of long ago, transfiguring the labors, cares, responsibilities, and dangers of steamboat life as it really was, into a Midsummer Night's Dream of care-free, exhilarating experiences, and glorified achievement.

"Of the river itself it may be said, that like the wild tribes which peopled its banks sixty years ago, civilization has been its undoing. The primeval forests which spread for hundreds of miles on either side, then caught and held the melting snows and falling rains of spring within spongy mosses which carpeted the earth; slowly, throughout the summer, were distilled the waters from myriad springs, and these, filling brooks and smaller rivers, feeders of the Great River, maintained a mighty volume of water the season through. Upon the disappearance of the forests, the melting snows and early rains having no holding grounds, are carried quickly to the river, which as quickly rises to an abnormal stage in the early part of the season, to be followed by a dearth which later reduces the Mississippi to the dimensions of a second-rate stream, whereon navigation is impossible for great steamers, and arduous, disheartening and unprofitable for boats of any class.

"To most men of our day, the life of those who manned the steamers of that once mighty fleet is legendary, almost mythical. Its story is unwritten. To the few participants who yet remain, it is but a memory. The boats themselves have disappeared, leaving no token. The masters and the mates, the pilots and the clerks, the engineers and the men of humbler station have likewise gone. Of the thousands who contributed to give life and direction to the vessels themselves, a meager score of short biographies is all that history vouchsafes."

Oh! Land of the Dusky Balsam

There is rain upon the window,
There is wind upon the tree;
The rain is slowly sobbing,
The wind is blowing free;

I hear the whitethroat calling,
Hid in the hazel ring;
Deep in the misty hollows
I hear the sparrows sing;
I see the bloodroot starting,
All silvered with the spring.

I hear the wolf-tongued rapid
Howl in the rocky break;
Beyond the vines at the portage
I hear the trapper wake
His En roulant ma boule
From the clear gloom of the lake.

O! take me back to the homestead,
To the great rooms warm and low,
Where the frost creeps on the casement,
When the year comes in with snow . . .
Give me, give me the old folk
Of the dear long ago.

Oh, land of the dusky balsam,
And the darling maple tree,
Where the cedar buds and berries,
And the pine grows strong and free!

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

True Greatness

True greatness is the struggle to be free.—Phillips Stewart.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Onyx sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper...3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Reparation Mystery

THE story of many a country, today, is analogous to that of Jacob of Simla. Jacob Sahib was better known to the world than the world knew, for was he not the "Lurgan Sahib" of Rudyard Kipling, and the "Mr. Isaacs" of Marion Crawford? A Persian, of remarkable attainments, a dealer in precious stones and curios by profession, Jacob grew to be a man of vast wealth and of considerable political influence. His rooms, in Simla, where his customers reclined on divans, amidst piles of cushions of many-colored silks, in the midst of priceless treasures, were more like Aladdin's cave than an ordinary bazaar. But fortune, says Ovid, flees of its own accord. A long and unsuccessful lawsuit in Hyderabad swept Jacob downstream, a poor, unnoticed man in the vast tangle of streets called Bombay.

It is just so with many of the nations of the world today. Before they submitted their fortunes to the decision of the judges in the court of Mars they were rich, prosperous, and of great political influence. Today they are as poor and as broken as Jacob Sahib, and the question before them is, What are their chances of being more successful than he was in stemming the adverse tide? The effort of a nation is, of course, very different from that of a man; but with Egypt and Babylon, Rome and Greece, to look back upon, men are forced to realize that the world has its court of bankruptcy as well as the city. The analogy between the man and the nation is, indeed, an extremely close one. For the nation, like the individual, is called upon to pay its dividends, and to reestablish its credits; and it is upon its ability and willingness to do this, and not merely to obtain a certificate of discharge, that its future largely depends.

That, for example, is the problem which faces Germany today. And on the answer Germany makes to it, as well as on the spirit in which the answer is received by the Allies, much more depends than is superficially manifest at the moment. The attitude both of the Allied Premiers and of the German spokesmen at the meeting, in St. James's Palace, on Thursday last, showed at least a desire on either side to avoid extreme measures. At the previous meeting the German proposals had been such as almost to make certain a rupture. The restraint shown, however, by Mr. Lloyd George in delivering his ultimatum on Thursday was distinctly statesmanlike, and afforded Dr. Simons the opportunity of endeavoring to represent the good faith of Germany in a better light, by explaining that he felt that there would be no need for the Allies to enforce their threat, which explanation, if it means anything, means that the Germans are prepared to accept the Allied terms.

As a matter of fact, however, the acceptance of the Allied terms is not going to make the German Jacob less of a bankrupt, nor to relieve the pressure on his creditors. Even if Germany should succeed in paying the full amount demanded from her, even if she should exhibit the utmost anxiety to settle her obligations, the problem for her creditors will be by no means solved. The fact is that Germany is something like a child who has reached over a table, and smashed all the glass possible. The child is totally unable to pay for the damage, and, even if Germany should pay the full demand upon her, that would not compensate, or cannot begin to compensate the countries injured for their losses. But the question goes much deeper than that, for the question is nothing short of this, Will not the effort of Germany to settle her reparation bill react upon the trade and industries of the countries settled with, in an exact proportion to her success?

Germany, it is certain, cannot pay in gold, for the simple reason that she has not the gold with which to pay. She must, therefore, pay with her only asset, which is the working capacity of her people. This means, in other words, that she must pay in goods and not in gold, and if she pays in goods she can only do so by a colossal increase of exports which can hardly be entirely to the advantage of the workers in the countries exported to. If the Germans, working a long labor day, at very low rates of pay, succeed in producing a vast amount of cheap manufactures, and then proceed to dump these in the countries capable of buying them, the result can hardly be to the advantage of the workers in those countries. If those countries proceed to protect their workmen by a tariff wall, they can no doubt exclude, or at any rate largely reduce, the volume of imports. But in the very ratio of their success in this will be the recoil of their own export trade, for it is certain that exports and imports must hold some appreciable relation to each other, or else the exporting country cannot find a market for its goods, owing to the inability of the country to which the exports are offered to pay for them. Germany must be perfectly aware of this, and she is no doubt calculating upon it, as a trump card, in her negotiations in London. It was, indeed, freely said, during the last days of the war, that the destruction wrought by Germany in northern France was based on precisely such a calculation, that is to say, on the certainty that the damage done would be in excess of any reparation which could be later extracted.

There is, however, another aspect of this wholly indecipherable business: an aspect which was first noticed politically when, after the war of 1870, France recovered at a pace which so staggered Germany as almost to bring about a crisis in German industry and a new invasion. In those days the full significance of what was happening was not understood. Bismarck imagined that he had made the mistake of simply underrating the resources of the country. In reality what was occurring is the very thing which is likely to occur when Germany is forced to do what France did in the years following the Peace of Frankfurt. Compelled to manufacture in order to save her national credit, she may manufacture at a pace and with a resource which will outstrip even the French effort. In such an event the real burden will fall upon those countries which, in order to procure Germany's gold, must pay Germany in gold for what she makes.

That Germany will recover in any case is obvious. How it is possible to make Germany pay for the damage she has done, without destroying their own markets, is the problem with which the Allies in the recent war are faced. If Germany is to pay them it must be through her manufacturing effort, but the very vehemence of this effort is bound to produce a competition they may not be altogether willing to experience. Therefore, the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain for the cancellation of war debts was by no means so altruistic or so selfish, according to the point of view of the individual, as might be supposed. It may yet prove to have been sage political and economic counsel.

Rebates and Obsolescent Distilleries

IF THE distillers, brewers, and former saloon keepers, who constitute the liquor interests of the United States, have been exerting any pressure to secure a wholesale refunding of taxes, it is a matter for general congratulation that the project has been exposed in Congress. Congress will certainly have something to do with any such refunding. And that fact is reassuring, in view of the assertion that the refunding project would take from the Treasury of the United States from $1,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000, and put the money into the pockets of the liquor trade. Irrespective of the justice of the proposal, a question of preferential treatment, for the liquor interests as compared with ordinary taxpayers, also appears to be involved. At least remarks by Senator Frelinghuysen, in the United States Senate a short time ago, were to the effect that the Internal Revenue Bureau contemplates the making of allowances to the liquor men which in some cases exceed five times the amount allowed to other taxpayers.

No very clear idea of what the reported proposal amounts to is readily available. Just what Senator Frelinghuysen and Senator Smoot discovered before they brought the whole matter to the attention of the Senate has not been made clear. Enough has been said, however, to show that the senators are convinced that there is a plan on foot to return millions of dollars to the liquor interests under certain rulings of the Treasury Department. Apparently these refunds are based on abatements and credits against taxes for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919. The details of the rulings, including the method of justifying them under the law, remain to be fully set forth. What the senators told the Senate was ample justification for their demand that complete information concerning the matter should be available forthwith. As a general proposition, the relations of the brewers, distillers, liquor dealers, and saloon keepers to the public interest and to the laws of the country have not been such as to justify the payment to them of public moneys, to any such extent as that now hinted in the Senate disclosures.

It is hinted that the obsolescence of the property of those whose business was terminated by the prohibition legislation has something to do with the refunding of this money. It is also suggested that there are certain allowances based upon the "goodwill" represented by such lines of business. If considerations of this kind are to serve as the warrant for paying out some billions of dollars of United States funds, there may well be some authority for the outlay other than a mere ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The government must deal justly with brewers and distillers. Yet any claim for consideration on such a score as that of "obsolescence of property of those whose business was terminated by prohibition legislation" cannot be considered wholly apart from a question as to the legal uses of such property. It would seem strange, indeed, to find the government paying out great sums of money on the basis of the obsolescence of the very description of property that the prohibition law was intended to put out of business. It is not to be forgotten, either, that the existence of breweries, since the prohibition law came into effect, constitutes a menace to that law. There would seem to be no justification for rebating any taxes on such property. Here we have four Pennsylvania breweries, seized not long ago by the government, because they were charged with the manufacturing of beer containing more than the legal allowance of alcohol. They have been warned by the Internal Revenue Commissioner that they must "clean house" if they wish to be permitted to resume business. Can any ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau contemplate a remission of taxes to such concerns as these, on the excuse that the property has been obsolescing since the days when beer of the old, intoxicating sort was freely made? If there have been any losses in the "goodwill" of such business under the prohibition law, surely the government can hardly be expected to make up for them by a rebate of tax money.

The public needs to know more about this situation. It is well that the senators have called attention to it. Apparently their Finance Committee can secure much of the information that appears to be desirable by the simple process of calling upon the Treasury officials who have charge of the tax refund claims. If that is not enough, the Senate can easily make a more far-reaching investigation. It is a fair presumption that what the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department really needs is not so much condemnation as assistance. It has had to stand largely by itself against the drives of the liquor interests. And those interests, as everybody in the United States should know by this time, are capable of making a rather powerful drive when their advantage can be furthered thereby. If they have undertaken, as the phrase goes, to "put something over" the Internal Revenue Bureau, a free airing of all the details will probably be found amply sufficient to check whatever is wrong in their purpose.

Armenia

WHATEVER may come of it, it is particularly welcome to find that the British Government, at any rate, is determined not to acquiesce in any scheme of settlement in the Mid East which would involve the virtual scrapping of all the allied promises to Armenia. Ever since Armenia "went red," last November, the hopes of those who desired to upset the Treaty of Sèvres have run high. Armenia fighting with her back to the wall against the Turk, the Russian, the Kurd, and the Azerbaijanian was, of course, deserving of all support and consideration from the Allies, but Armenia throwing in her lot with Moscow, forswearing the most sacred ideals of western democracy, could expect nothing and should receive nothing. Such is the argument which, for some time past, has been advanced in certain quarters. In view of the fact that Armenia, from the first, has been obliged to fight her battles alone, that all her urgent pleas for help during the past two years have been consistently ignored, it is difficult to see how cynicism could be carried much further than in this argument.

The British Government, however, has evidently no intention of admitting such a plea, as may be seen from Lord Curzon's statement, the other day, to Bekir Samy Bey, when the Angora delegate appeared before the Supreme Council in London to state the Turkish view of the matter. Lord Curzon pointed out to the Turkish delegate that, whilst circumstances had to some extent changed since the agreement at San Remo, the obligation to constitute "a united and stable Armenia" was one which the powers "had not the slightest intention of abandoning," and that, in the interests of the Turkish Government in Asia Minor, no less than those of the Armenians themselves, it was important to lay down a frontier, accepted by all parties, which would provide for the country "a secure national existence."

On this point, under the leadership of Borghos Nubar Pasha, who has already done so much for Armenia, the Armenians are prepared to be something more than reasonable. Nubar Pasha's desire is that the treaty should be upheld in every way possible, but he does not propose to ask the Allies to do something which they clearly cannot do. He does not ask that the Bolshevist forces which have invaded Russian Armenia should be driven out, or, in other words, that the Allies should embark on a new war with Russia, but he does ask that those portions of the country which are at present occupied by the Turks should be handed over to the Armenian people. For Nubar Pasha, of course, is able to gauge pretty accurately the exact measure of sincerity with which Russian Armenia has "gone red." Place a "red" Armenia and a "white" Armenia side by side, and Nubar Pasha has no difficulty in deciding which, in the end, would convert the other. Although Armenia has lost some of her territory, he sees no reason why she should be deprived of her very existence. If the Armenian rights are maintained in Turkish Armenia "he trusts to time to restore the remainder."

What the outcome of the present negotiations will be it is impossible to say. The Turkish delegates expecting, no doubt, as in times past, to gain their end by playing off one power against another are showing themselves utterly opposed to the idea of Armenian independence, in any form. The Turk, however, is peculiarly amenable to firmness when he realizes that it is not bluff, and there is, so far, observable a welcome firmness about the allied attitude in London where the Turk and the Armenian are concerned.

Tapestry Triumphant

A LEADER writer on The Times of London has been moved to use the words "Tapestry Triumphant" as a heading to an editorial. His eulogy arises from the opening to the British public of the wonderful collection of tapestries lent by the French Government to the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are other textile treasures in this remarkable display: there is a set of Gobelin tapestries for furniture lent by the Duke of Portland, which has only lately been discovered and unpacked, so that it is seen in all its original freshness of color. But the strength and glory of the display is in the examples of Reims, Beauvais, and Gobelins, the finest products of the French looms. The article in The Times is so full and colored that, to one acquainted with the art, it is almost possible to visualize the effect of these tapestries hanging in the great courts at the South Kensington Museum—the stern medievalism of the Reims series, the "pedantry which does a little benumb the great Gobelins," and the "rococo, but also delightful, Chinoiseries from Beauvais."

It is plain that the Times writer was at once dazzled into joy by this display of gorgeous textiles; then he began to distinguish between those that are pictorial and decorative like Persian rugs, and those that are illustrative, founded on pictures, merely telling tales. He who looks often at tapestries passes through this selective ordeal. He tires of illustrations: he wants form and color, he is given a story; then one day he sees, say, that golden wonder, the Mazarin tapestry in the Widener collection, and his joy in this great art rushes back to him.

But will the appreciation of tapestry weaving ever again become general? Hardly. The cost is too great, except for the very wealthy. Moreover, the reason for the existence of tapestries has passed. They were designed for an age when rooms were large and drafty, when walls were rough and unseemly. Tapestries were used to hide the unsightly surface. Wall papers, paint, and the decorations of such masters as the brothers Adam have taken their place. Tapestries today are a delightful luxury. Mansions are adorned with them, and when they are displayed with such art as Stanford White showed in his New York house and William Morris at Kelmscott Manor, and Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, the visitor realizes what a snug and rich appearance they give to a room. "The modern picture competes, but good tapestry completes," says the Times writer. That is so, but there is little chance of tapestry ever taking the place of the oil picture.

A few private firms are producing tapestries today: the reader who is curious on this subject may consult Mr. Hunter's excellent monograph, "Tapestries, Their Origin, History and Renaissance"; and there are the pages in Mackail's "Life of William Morris," which describe that master's heroic attempts, with Burne-Jones as designer, to revive the art. Of the Morris-Burne-Jones Holy Grail tapestries, made for Stanmore Hall, Mr. Hunter says, "I like this better than any other tapestry design made since the XVI century, and consider it worthy to be compared with the pieces of the Golden Age of Tapestry."

Said Morris, in his forceful way, "Nothing is so beautiful as fine tapestry, nothing is so ugly and base as bad." And he proclaimed that in his time there was only one man good enough and suitable to make designs for tapestry—Burne-Jones. Morris insisted on the figure in the design; but he also, to make the art popular, counseled the making of leaf and flower pieces, which would bring it within the compass of workers who were not sufficiently advanced to undertake the figure. Many prefer these "Greeneries" to the figure subjects.

Morris was thorough. When he took Kelmscott House he had a tapestry loom built in his bedroom, and in summer he was up at daylight learning to weave with his own hands. A hundred other tasks claimed his attention, but he never neglected the loom. In four months he worked at it for 516 hours, and he also superintended the large weaving room that was converted from the coach-house and stables.

It is not by chance that the name of William Morris has crept into this discussion on the loan of the great French tapestries to London. In a way the present display dates from him, for it was he who encouraged and amplified the tapestry collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum. For years no important purchase of either textiles or embroideries was ever made without consulting him. He fought a great fight for the decorative arts, and if a visitor to the courts of South Kensington asks, "Where is his monument?" the answer is "Look around." Tapestry Triumphant! Morris Triumphant!

Editorial Notes

PORTUGAL can ill afford to have a newspaper strike. Small in normal times, its stream of news is practically dried up when the presses cease to turn, and what little is left is open to the pollution of the agitator and the machinations of the corrupt politician. Many Portuguese villagers are illiterate, and depend upon some person of education to read the news to them. Too often the reader is a political agent, in whose hands the paper is the vehicle for spreading propaganda, and thus is brought about a condition of unrest that keeps the country in a turmoil. To cut down the supply of news is to check education, and place immense power in the hands of those who, in many instances, have not the best interests of the nation at heart.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON, discoursing, in a recently published essay, on the artistic superiority of the pig, wrote, "Mr. Wells pointed out that, while a horse is commonly beautiful if seen in profile, he is excessively ugly if seen from the top of a dog-cart, having a long, lean neck and a body like a fiddle. Now there is no point of view from which a really corpulent pig is not full of sumptuous and satisfying curves. You can examine a pig from the top of an omnibus, and as long as he is visible he will be beautiful." Mr. Chesterton and other admirers of the more globular forms of beauty have one distinct advantage; they will be able to contemplate the artistic perfection of the hedgehog, hippopotamus, jellyfish, or pumpkin without the slightest fear of intrusion in their field by enthusiasts of the cubist cult.

THAT prince of publishers, Mr. John Murray, has been giving his opinion as to the use of memoirs, judicious and injudicious, at the Woman's Institute, Victoria Street, London. He condemns the growing practice of writing for publication memoirs dealing with "revelations" and criticisms of one's living friends. "I may be old-fashioned," he said, "but the old memoirs are things that we can read with freedom, without any uncomfortable feeling. They bring back the past with freshness and undistorted vision." If anyone ought to know anything about memoirs it is the house of Murray, and, looking into their archives, one comes to the conclusion that it is not only the judicious writer, but the judicious publisher, that is needed.

THE action of Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, in declining to accept four years' salary and allowances, amounting to more than $46,000, due to him for services in the United States House of Representatives, will place him in a position to speak freely about the abuses which doubtless exist in connection with congressional privilege. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, according to Mr. Fuller, are paid to the national legislators yearly for the hire of non-existent secretarial helpers, stationery that is not purchased, and mileage for unofficial business. It is well that publicity should be given to such assertions by one in a position to know the facts.

ONE of the missionaries who settled on land granted to them by Lobengula in the neighborhood of the Zambesi has been putting the phonograph to an interesting use. Touring through northern Rhodesia, he has collected Bantu folk-stories and songs, and he finds that an evening with the phonograph reproducing their own tales pleases the natives better than a magic lantern show. But, the report says, most of the tales are losing their hold on the natives, owing to the advance of European civilization, which excites their interest in money. Yet one of the dictionaries defines the verb "civilize" as "bring out of barbarism, enlighten, refine."

PUBLICATION of the great sums of money that were expended in the political campaign in the United States can result in little, perhaps, except in strengthening the general conviction that the utmost of publicity with respect to all such expenditures is the least that the public can require for its own good. Probably no greater check can be made effective against improper use of money in elections than a really conclusive method of requiring a full accounting, that shall set forth every item, as to how and where money is spent, so that everybody may take notice of it all.